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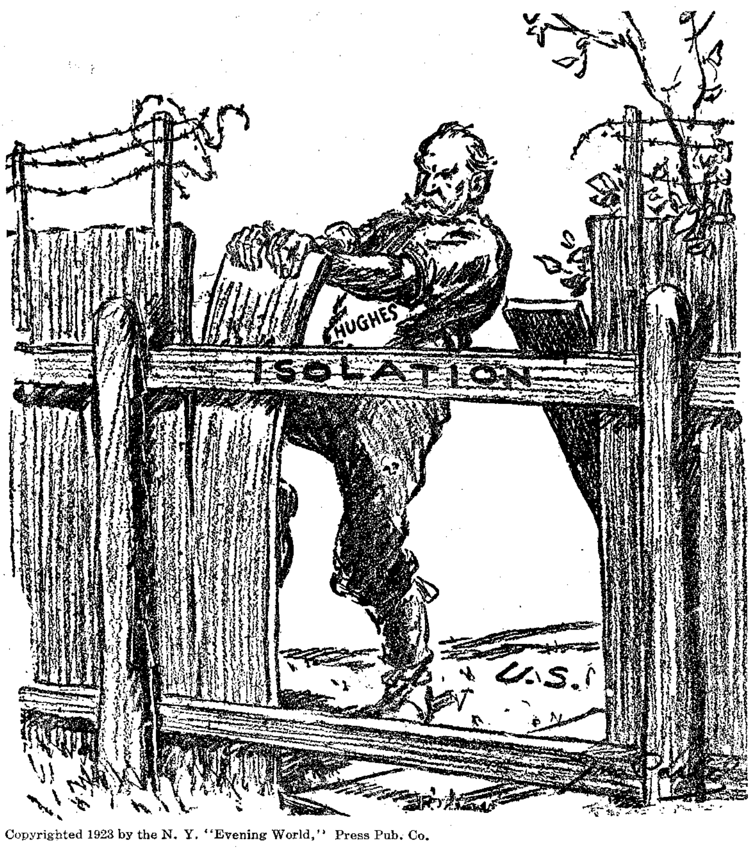
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

AMERICA ENLISTS TO WIN THE PEACE

THE END OF WAR LOOMED to the nations of Europe, worn out by years of fighting, and their hearts rose when America's millions of doughboys began to arrive overseas. And now the end of the chaos that has followed upon peace is glimpsed by many in the step America is taking to do her part to solve the perplexing puzzle of reparations. A wave of new emotions, we are told, suddenly began to sweep through the world with the news that the United States Government had accepted the British Government's invitation to participate in an international investigation of Germany's resources. The numerous obstacles that still remain in the path "can not stop the great flow of a more optimistic spirit in Europe and in the United States," remarks the New York *Times*, which warns public men of all nations "not to delude themselves by thinking that they can deflect the spirit." "It may not be possible to put the finger on the precise causes of this sudden revulsion of feeling, this new international psychology which inclines to hope rather than fear," admits *The Times;* but this widely read paper names as two outstanding factors the admission by this Government of "our vital concern in the troubles of Europe" and Premier Poincaré's qualified acceptance of the plan of Secretary of State Hughes, which he had previously so flatly rejected. To quote further from the same editorial:

> "The French Government reveals itself as anxious to work with other nations for the recuperation and stabilizing of Europe, even if it has to abandon certain positions which it had previously taken. When America confesses her oneness with Europe, France can not deny hers. She has joined in the beginnings of a new cooperation, the end of which can not to-day be foreseen. But that it will be something brighter and more satisfying than anything we have known during three years past, the better and more hopeful feeling that now pervades the minds of men in all countries is the best assurance."



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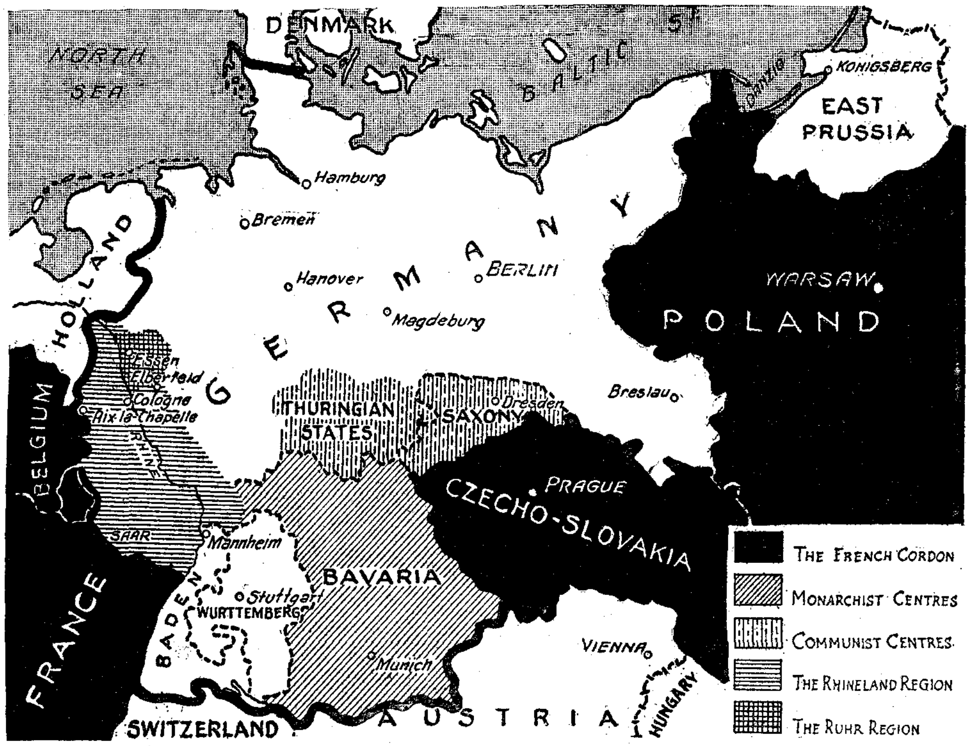
AN OPENING

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

President Coolidge himself, a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* tells us, "feels that the proposed inquiry into German resources is a hopeful forward step in the effort to work out the economic salvation of Germany and the whole of Europe." According to the same authority the President does not share the view of those pessimistic observers who think that the reservations imposed by Premier Poincaré virtually nullify the investigation; and "he is in thorough sympathy with the view express by Secretary Hughes that there is nothing in the American-British proposal which technically assaults France's rights under the Treaty of Versailles or looks to the reduction of Germany's debt." Another Washington correspondent reports that among those close to the Administration, France's acceptance of "what is virtually the original Hughes proposal of last December" is hailed as "a bridge across the chasm—a bridge that ought to prove a stout one." Even David Lloyd George, who has recently pictured Europe tottering on the brink of another abyss of war, sees hope in these later developments. "I regard the Curzon note, the answer by Mr. Secretary Hughes and the French statement as an advance upon anything that has been said before," he told the correspondents in Washington. Other observers do not hesitate to predict that this new getting-together of the Allies to deal with the reparations problem will prevent the Balkanization of Europe, check Europe's "drift into economic disaster," and avert another world war.

The original proposal of Secretary Hughes that a purely advisory body of international experts should investigate Germany and report the facts was made last December, when it was warmly welcomed by Great Britain and Germany, but rejected by France. On October 25 the State Department made public a note from Lord Curzon asking if the United States was still willing to cooperate in such an inquiry, and our affirmative reply. In his reply Secretary Hughes affirms "the deep interest of the United States in the economic situation in Europe, and its readiness to aid in any practicable way to promote recuperation, and a reestablishment of economic stability," and expresses a belief that "present conditions make it imperative that a suitable financial plan should be evolved to prevent economic disaster in Europe, the consequences of which would be world-wide." He goes on to say of the European problem:



From the New York "Times"

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION AT A GLANCE

The map indicates, first, the French cordon around Germany; and second, the trouble areas within the Reich. France has now reached understandings with the States shown in black. With Belgium and France on the west, with Poland on the east, and with Czecho-Slovakia on the south, Germany is almost surrounded by a cordon of armies, all virtually commanded from Paris. Inside Germany there are three sore spots: Bavaria, seat of the royalists; Saxony and Thuringia, held by the Communists; and the Rhineland, where there has been strong agitation for a republic.

"The Government of the United States is entirely willing to take part in an economic conference, in which all the European allies chiefly concerned in German reparations participate, for the purpose of considering the questions of the capacity of Germany to make reparations payments and an appropriate financial plan for securing such payments.

"It is deemed advisable, however, to emphasize the following points:

"(1) Confirming what was said by the Secretary of State in his statement of last December to which you refer, the Government of the United States has no desire to see Germany relieved of her responsibility for the war or of her just obligations. There should be no ground for the impression that a conference, if called, should have any such aim, or that resistance to the fulfilment of Germany's obligations has any support. It should be evident that in the effort to attain the ends in view, regard must be had to the capacity of Germany to pay and to the fundamental condition of Germany's recuperation, without which reparations payments will be impossible.

"(2) Such a conference should be advisory, not for the purpose of binding governments, who would naturally be unwilling to pledge their acceptance in advance, but to assure appropriate recommendations by a thoroughly informed and impartial body intent upon the solution of the difficult pending problems upon their merits.

"(3) The Secretary of State notes the observation in the communication of His Majesty's Government that the European problem is of direct and vital interest to the United States 'if for no other reason than that the question of interallied debt is involved therein.' The Government of the United States has consistently maintained the essential difference between the question of Germany's capacity to pay and of the practical methods to secure reparations payments from Germany and the payment by the Allies of their debts to the United States, which constitutes distinct obligations. . . .

"It is hardly necessary to add, as it has frequently been stated by the Government of the United States, that while American people do not favor cancellation of the debts of the Allies to the United States or of the transfer to the people of the United States of the burden of Germany's obligation, directly or indirectly, the Government of the United States has no desire to be oppressive or to refuse to make reasonable settlements as to time and terms of payment, in full consideration of the circumstances of the Allied debtors.

"It may be added that the establishment of sound economic conditions in Europe, the serious reduction of military outlays and the demonstration of a disposition of European peoples to work together to achieve the aims of peace and justice will not fail to have their proper influence upon American thought and purpose in connection with such adjustments."

Premier Poincaré for France promptly accepted this proposal with certain reservations, these reservations being in turn accepted by Great Britain and the United States. These conditions, as summarized in semi-official statements, are: That the international experts, to be appointed by the Reparations Commission, can advise only on Germany's present capacity to pay, and on the best method of making such payments; that France will permit no reduction in the total reparations bill against Germany of 132,000,000,000 gold marks; that the investigating commission must adhere strictly to the letter and spirit of the Versailles Treaty; that it must not call into question Allied seizure of German pledges; that France's minimum of 26,000,000,000 gold marks must not be questioned; and that, if a moratorium is declared, German deliveries in kind must continue during that period.

Premier Poincaré, in a speech at Nevers on November 1, recognized the following four points as within the jurisdiction of the proposed committee: 1, Germany's present capacity for payment; 2, new methods of payment; 3, the renovation of German finances; 4, a new monetary system. He said in part:

"This is not the moment to change our conduct, and we will not change it. We have a keen desire to solve as rapidly as possible, and in full agreement with our allies, the grave question of reparations in which we are more interested than any, but we will neither reconsider fixing our credits, abandon our rights, renounce our pledges nor destroy the Treaty signed by so many nations.

"Let an examination be made to discover what Germany can pay this moment or during a short space of time. That is well. That is the very rôle of the Reparations Commission, enlightened by experts it can appoint; that the Reparations Commission determine new arrangements of payment is the mission it received from the Treaty; that it searches means of raising German finances in a purely monetary fashion is its right; but let it not attempt either to change decisions it has already taken regarding the total amount of our credits nor engage in future attempts indefinitely.

"What injustice, what risk, if in a short time Germany was freed from part of its debt, and if in some years she presented herself before us, resurrected, enriched, to humiliate us by a renewal of her power and crush us by her supremacy? We will not be taken in such a snare.'

But even Mr. Poincaré's reservations do not shatter the hopes which many of our American editors build on this new development of the reparations problem. "Something may come of the Curzon Hughes conference if it can mobilize world opinion behind it and so break down Poincaré's insistence on his pound of flesh," believes the New York *Leader*. "Given a commission of able men, the Hughes plan can be as successful as public opinion makes it," declares the New York *World*, a Democratic paper, which proceeds to pay the following glowing tribute to a Republican President and Secretary of State:

"President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes have crossed the Rubicon. They have taken counsel of courage and not of fear. They have decided to deal with the problems of mankind rather than with the maneuvers of politicians.

"What they propose is reasonable in principle. It is necessary in the circumstances of the world. It is perfectly timed, since it coincides with the breakdown of German resistance and the breakdown of Separatism inspired by France. It is diplomatic in the best sense of the word, because by refusing to challenge the legal authority of the Reparations Commission, by making the proposed investigation advisory to the Reparations Commission, M. Poincaré is not able to argue that the Treaty is being scrapped. It is in the interest of the United States since its interest is the peace and stability of the world. It is in accord with the traditions of the United States, in that it involves no political entanglement whatsoever, and yet restores this country as a leader for peace and as an influence for reason and good-will.

"President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes could hardly have hoped for a more brilliant beginning. They could hardly have expected the French Government to agree so quickly, and Mr. Hughes's cable to Lord Curzon indicates clearly that he was not counting on an easy agreement. For that reason he left the door open to a conference without France. That move, in our judgment, put the proposal over. Thus, for the first time, the full weight of American influence was thrown into the scales. Added to the weight of British influence, of Italian influence, of Belgian influence, and, according to our information, of Little Entente influence, the combination was more than M. Poincaré dared to face. For the first time since he entered the Ruhr the united opinion of the world has been brought to bear upon him. For the first time he has not been able to avoid the method of reason because the civilized world was divided, confused and afraid.

"It is to M. Poincaré's credit that he has bowed gracefully to the overwhelming diplomatic drive set in motion by Lord Curzon and Secretary Hughes. He had, however, good reason to submit, for not only was he threatened with isolation in Europe, but he is actually confronted with the total collapse of his policy at home. The Ruhr is an economic failure, and may become a terrible economic burden. The Separatist intrigue, which was the climax of the whole Ruhr policy, is a miserable, amateurish fiasco. M. Poincaré had played out his hand and failed when he was faced with the Hughes-Curzon proposals.

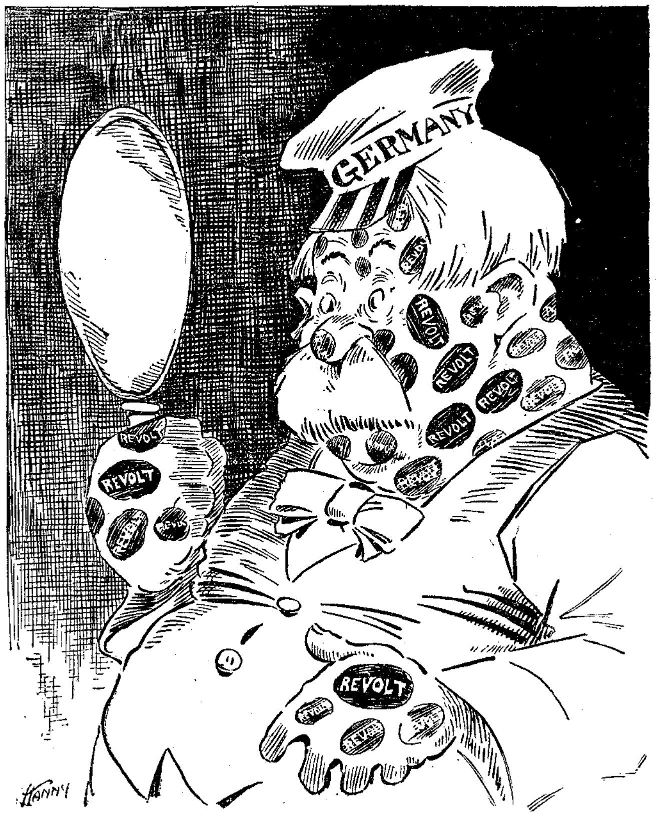
"We have no fear that Great Britain will turn back, for she is driven by the specter of nearly two million unemployed, and is fighting for her own economic security. But President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes must expect some criticism at home. They need have no doubt, however, of the support of the great majority of the American people."

In the Hughes plan the New York *Tribune* welcomes "a renewal of one form of Allied cooperation"; and it goes on to say:

"It is more important to uncover hidden German resources and to devise practical methods of collection than it is to try to determine theoretically what Germany can pay now or at any given moment within the next forty or fifty years."

Still another argument for the Hughes plan, according to a London correspondent, is that "it may have a steadying effect which will check the drift to chaos in Germany"; and in Berlin *Die Zeit*, which usually reflects the attitude of the German Government, welcomes "the Anglo-American exchange of views" as "an urgent admonition to France that it can no longer remain oblivious of common world interests."

Turning to those who take a pessimistic view of the situation, we find the Detroit *Free Press* declaring that "if Poincaré sticks to his position and France stands behind him, it is hard to see why the United States should take the trouble to interest itself in a conference that probably will be only a travesty, because it will not in the least go to the root of the matter that needs clearing up." *The Wall Street Journal* sees no hope of results from anything short of "a straightfoward receivership for Germany," because the creditors "are dealing with a recalcitrant and fraudulent bankrupt." The problem, according to this paper, "is not in the ability to pay, but in the will to pay." The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, which is in sympathy with France's stand, sees in the new Anglo-American reparations proposal "another move to set aside the Treaty of Versailles." Continues *The Ledger:*



THE GERMAN MEASLES

—Hanny in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

"The wheel is back once more where it was a week ago, when the British barrage was laid down; back where it was in May, 1921, when the Reparations Commission fixt its total—and where it stood when the Germans defaulted last January.

"Poincaré will be furiously attacked for 'blocking' Lord Curzon's move toward peace, which was in reality an attempt to break down the Treaty. This was, however, so obviously an effort to save the German hide at the expense of France that Poincaré could do nothing else.

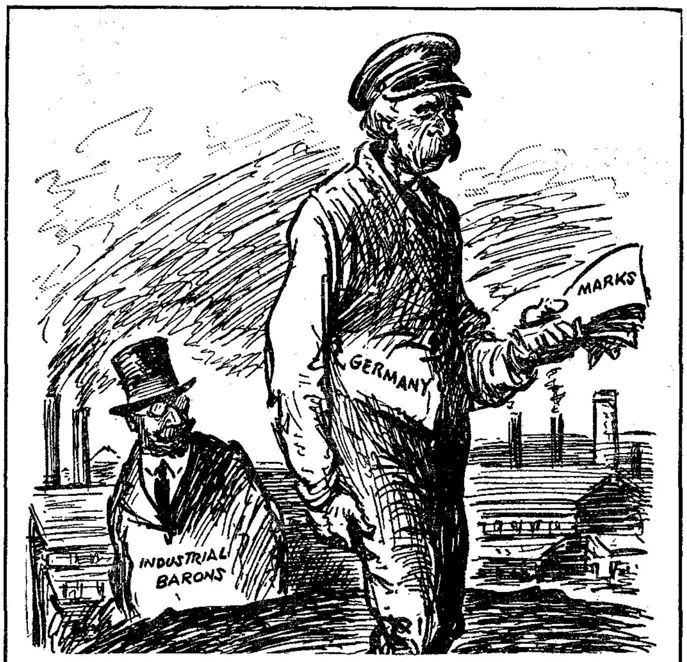
"The batteries of London, and maybe a few guns from Washington, will be loosed upon Poincaré Outside official circles the usual shrieks from the familiar chorus will be heard. There will be demands that France be forced to pay her war debts. There will be mutterings about French militarism and the familiar handwringings over 'poor Germany' and 'despairing Europe.'

"It is sufficient to recall that Germany lives in the hope of smashing the Versailles Treaty. Britain, having got from it about all she can, is now ready to revise it. France is not. It represents almost all she got out of the war. For its guaranties she spent hundreds of thousands of lives and saw a sixth of her area ruined. The Treaty holds her hopes of reparations and restoration. Is it amazing, then, that she stands by it, refusing to give up her pledges and declaring 'We shall never renounce our claims to permanent guaranties for security'?"

WHAT GERMANY HAS PAID, CAN PAY, AND MUST PAY

A GOOD OLD-FASHIONED INDEMNITY set at a lump sum, regardless of the vanquished's ability to pay, is the dose an earlier generation of victorious statesmen would have administered to Germany. There would have been no reparations clauses in the Peace Treaty. Germany could have made a supreme effort, settled up, and then gone ahead to future prosperity; or she could have defaulted and the Allies would have annexed German territory. But the framers of the Versailles Treaty which ended the war realized that Germany was responsible for the damage caused by the war, and that Germany could not pay any such enormous sum as would be represented by such a bill of damages. So they left the matter hanging, and the loose ends of the reparations tangle have been bothering the world's diplomats and financiers ever since. And now, five years after the close of war, we are talking about a new meeting of financial experts to determine how much Germany can pay.

Newspaper readers have been bewildered for many months by the contradictory statements that have appeared from time to time in various sources estimating Germany's capacity to pay and the sum she has already paid in one way or another. We are, therefore, gathering together from earlier issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and from newspapers and books, a few facts and arguments bearing on these disputed points.



"SCRAPS OF PAPER"
Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

The framers of the Versailles Treaty, after placing the moral responsibility for all damage done to the populations of the Allied country "by land, sea, or from the air" on Germany, established the Reparations Commission to assess the damage and arrange the method of payment by May 1, 1921. Tentative conferences, readers of DIGEST articles will remember, were held during 1920 and 1921 successively at San Remo, Hythe, Boulogne, Spa, Brussels, Paris and London. A second London conference on May 5, 1921, issued an ultimatum to Germany based on the Reparations Commission's report, setting the reparations at 132,000,000,000 gold marks, payable in three series of bonds, in addition to 4,000,000,000 gold marks for Belgium. This is equivalent to nearly $34,000,000,000; sums in gold marks can be reduced to dollars by dividing by four. Later conferences made modifications in the manner of payment, but did not change the sum involved. Germany, which had previously made larger offers, last spring offered 30,000,000,000 gold marks as her maximum, suggesting that if this were thought insufficient the whole reparations question should be left to an international commission of experts, as had been suggested by Secretary Hughes of the United States. France promptly rejected this offer, continuing the occupation of the Ruhr which had been begun earlier in the year.

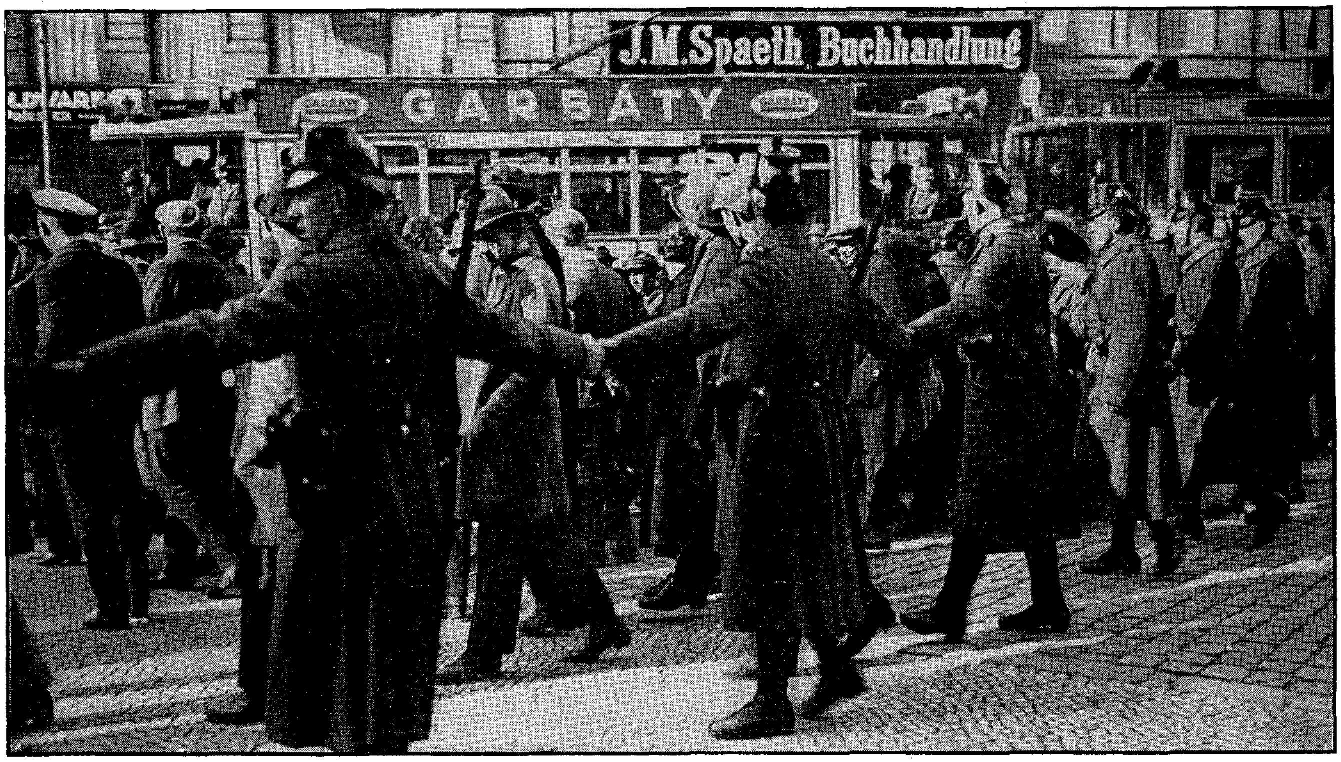
This is the situation as we await the appointment of the experts by the Reparations Commission. Of course, in estimating what Germany can pay, what Germany already has paid to the Allies, both on the account of reparations and otherwise, must be considered. And here, as the New York *World* notes, we meet with the widest disparity in estimates. Official German estimates have run as high as 56,000,000,000 gold marks. The Reparations Commission has made several estimates, the most recent of which puts the total at 8,213,670,000 up to June 30, 1923. Somewhere between these figures may be found the estimate of the British economist, John Maynard Keynes, about 20,000,000,000 gold marks, and a recent American estimate of approximately 25,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Reparations Commission's latest total in gold marks, as given in an official "communiqué," is made up of the following items credited to Germany on account:

I. Receipts actually made:	
In cash	1,900,854,000
In kind	3,225,416,000
Ceded properties	368,512,000
Total	5,494,782,000
II. Unsettled accounts:	
Deliveries in kind (ships, cables, submarines, etc.)	533,494,000
Ceded properties and shares of the German public debt (Poland, Danzig and balance of 100 millions on the Saar mines valuation)	2,185,394,000
Grand Total	8,213,670,000

The most recent study of this subject appears in a book entitled "Germany's Capacity to Pay," written by H. G. Moulton and C. E. McGuire, for the Institute of Economics, of Washington, D. C., an organization supported by funds from the Carnegie Foundation. The authors assert that their work is based on independent, unprejudiced investigation, and the use of carefully checked official figures. A more moderate German claim than that already mentioned asserts that the country has already paid the Allies 44,700,000,000 gold marks. But even this shows an enormous discrepancy between the Allied and German figures. This, say the writers just mentioned, has a threefold explanation. First, the Reparations Commission's figures are in many cases admittedly incomplete, whereas most of the German estimates are complete. Second, "there is a substantial difference in the valuations placed by Germany and by the Reparations Commission respectively upon the deliveries or payments which both admit have been made. This is due to a difference in the principles of evaluation that are employed." Then, in the third place, it is noted that the Reparations Commission "is concerned only with payments technically classed as reparations, while the Germans include a number of miscellaneous outlays." The writers come to the conclusion that without counting the value of German colonies, or ceded territories, or the cost of military occupation, Germany has already suffered property losses in connection with the fulfilment of the reparations clauses of the Treaty of Versailles amounting to 25,800,000,000 gold marks.

When it comes to appraising Germany's capacity to pay, in their study of reparations finance, Messrs. Moulton and McGuire point out that even before the war Germany's imports generally exceded her exports, this being more than made up for by the so-called "invisible" income in the shape of interest on foreign investments, earnings from shipping, returns from banking and insurance, and revenues from tourist trade. We are told that



P. & A. photograph

ONE WAY TO STOP FOOD-RIOTING IN BERLIN

Here is a line of policemen who are protecting the shops in the Friedrichstrasse from an angry, half-starved mob. American wheat sent to Germany, according to the plans which have been laid before President Coolidge, would end such disturbances.

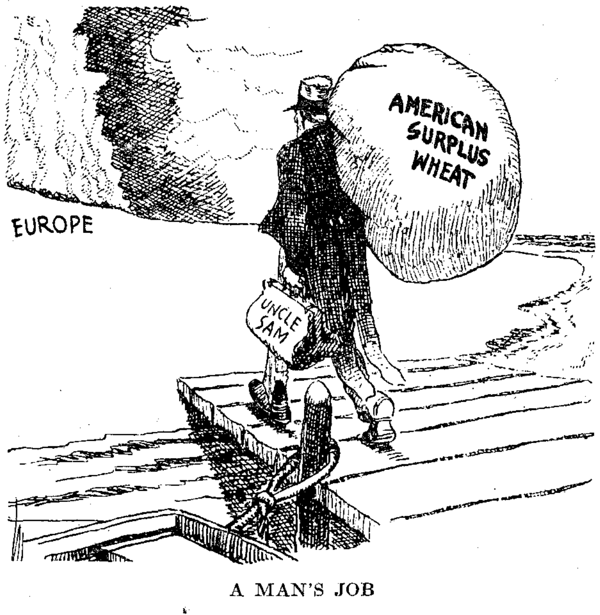
the total gold supply of Germany was about $560,000,000 at the close of the war; in March, 1923, it had been reduced to about $250,000,000, one-fourth of which was on deposit in foreign countries, ready for use in paying for raw materials and food. These American economists can suggest no sum which German trade can be made to pay, but "if the Allies hope to get paid, there is only one policy to follow, namely, to facilitate the recovery of German import and export trade, and then to require the delivery of whatever excess of exports may be developed."

The statements made by the writers just quoted have been accepted as just by the Baltimore *Sun*, New York *Journal of Commerce*, Springfield *Republican* and Dayton *News*. On the other hand, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* calls the book "a pro-German intercession"; and the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* considers it "mere propagandist flub-dub." The last-named paper adds:

> "In spite of the vast array of statistics brought forward to bolster Germany's program of evasion, it has never been proved that it will even hurt Germany seriously to pay her bill. The London figure of 132,000,000,000 gold marks may, at first blush, seem rather large. But if we divide this sum among 70,000,000 people and spread it over a period of forty-two years, we find that the actual cost per head of the population would amount to only $13 per annum."
>
> "Germany not only can pay, but she is going to be made to pay. In spite of her whinings, in spite of all that the statisticians say, she has got to dig down. The sooner they find this out the better."

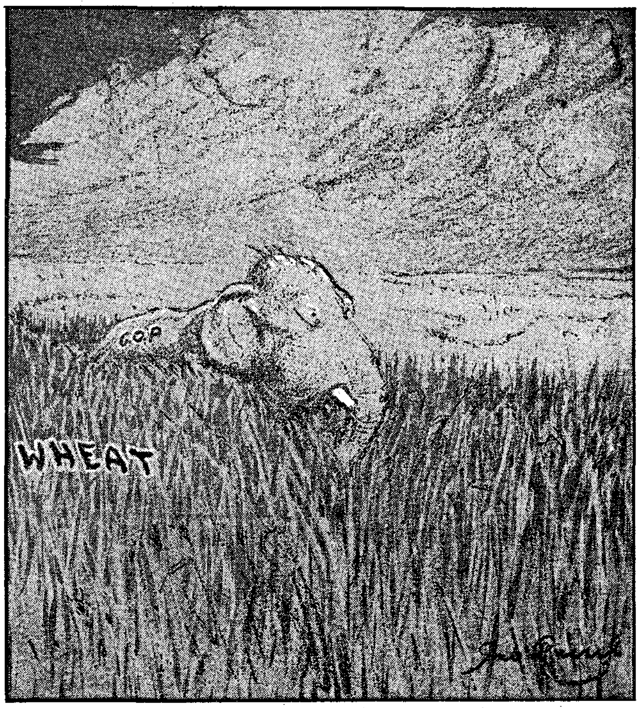
TO SAY IT TO GERMANY WITH FLOUR

IF WE CAST OUR BREAD upon the water in the shape of American flour or wheat given to Germany or sold on easy credit, it would return to us, say some of the Washington correspondents, in the shape of relief to our wheat farmers, better future trade relations with Germany, and the laying of the specter of a Red uprising there, to say nothing of the satisfaction to be derived from saving lives in Europe this winter. Teuton readers, we are told by the correspondents, were electrified when they saw these headlines in their morning papers, one day not long ago: "Coolidge for Fifty Million Bushel Wheat Credit for Germany" and "Coolidge Warmly Favors American Wheat for Starving Germany." For Germany, we read in the Berlin dispatches, faces a real food shortage this winter. There is said to be only a few days' supply of bread anywhere in the country, and the Berlin aldermen have been trying to establish a stabilized bread price of ten billion marks per loaf. Several plans for sending wheat to Germany are likely to be offered for the consideration of Congress very early in the session. For instance, the New York *Times* reports in its Washington correspondence that President Coolidge is sympathetic toward a Congressional appropriation to finance large shipments of wheat to Germany as a charitable proposition "if conditions abroad supply evidence of extreme suffering because of the lack



A MAN'S JOB

—Westerman in the *Ohio State Journal.*



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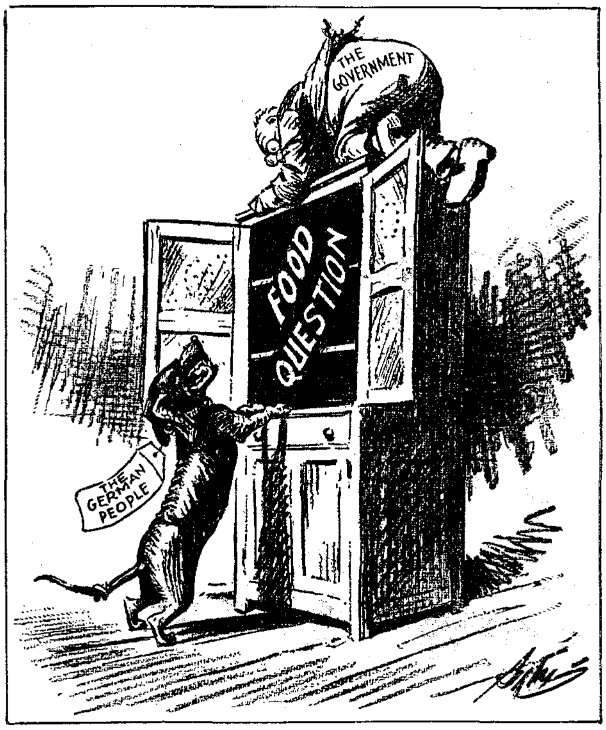
FLOUNDERING

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*



FATHER HUBBARD

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

TWO ANIMALS THE SCHEME MAY RESCUE AT THE SAME TIME

of sufficient food supplies in Central Europe." Then, there is another plan which has the backing of prominent bankers and business men in our wheat belt, who have recently sent a delegation to Washington to urge it on the President and the Secretary of Agriculture. They would have the War Finance Corporation or a similar agency sell the Germans fifty million bushels of wheat this winter on long-time credits, paying the farmers cash. As Charles E. Lewis, of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, explains the idea in a Washington dispatch to the Minneapolis *Journal:*

> "To ship out 50,000,000 bushels of surplus wheat will put the United States on a 'domestic basis.'
>
> "This will make the wheat farmer prosperous. It will increase the price of other grains and live stock. The farmer's prosperity will be reflected in the general prosperity, which will be sound and lasting. The increased income tax received on account of the added prosperity will more than pay back to the United States the $50,000,000 needed to ship out the 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.
>
> "Selling the wheat to Germany will not affect the world market, for the reason that the wheat will disappear. In other words, Germany has no money with which to buy wheat. Consequently she will buy but very little unless she is given credit.
>
> "It is a charitable act, feeding a starving population, and is the same principle that our Government employed in sending $20,000,000 worth of corn to Russia and $10,000,000 of food and cash to Japan. Germany's honor will cause her to pay a debt contracted for food when the German nation has no credit. When Germany comes back to a prosperous nation its people will feel kindly toward the United States and trade in America in preference to other countries. This will be somewhat akin to the situation existing between this country and China at this time.
>
> "It is proposed that 10,000,000 bushels of this wheat shall be Northwestern durum, 10,000,000 from west of the Rockies, and 30,000,000 from producing States east of the Rockies—in other words, the winter-wheat territory."

When former Chancellor Cuno went back to Germany not long ago he carried an outline of the plan with him, we read in the Minneapolis *Tribune's* correspondence. And the matter has also been broached to Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German Ambassador. "Friends of the plan assert that the Stresemann Government will jump at the plan which would assure Germany of the food so much needed, undernourishment now being the chief cause of the nation-wide uprising." The New York *Leader*, the labor daily which has superseded the New York *Call*, understands that Germany will ask the United States for this wheat on credit, and "if the Stresemann Government makes the request it will be granted by the Coolidge Administration promptly." As *The Leader* understands on high authority: "Immediately after the plan is approved Germany will make a formal plea for the wheat loan, pledging 'such security as is now available' to the United States Government through the War Finance Corporation or some other organization which would purchase the wheat." This paper says it is planned to have all the wheat ground in American mills into flour before shipment. Others hear that only a portion of the wheat will be sent in the form of flour. The wheat loan plan is seen by *The Leader* as "the first move of the Coolidge Administration to rehabilitate itself with the farm vote." Then there is also the diplomatic side of this wheat loan, *The Leader* continues:

> "With the Stresemann Government fighting to quell Communist uprisings in Saxony and bread riots in the Ruhr, where the supply is estimated to be limited to four days, the mere request for the wheat will have a tonic effect upon the present régime and kill off for some time any general revolt. The actual shipment of the grain would go far toward stabilizing the present 'business' government of the Reich."

"Wheat and Wheat Buncombe" is the heading of an editorial in the Providence *News*, which gives this advice on how the President should proceed:

> "He can have his Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Hoover, communicate with the three major agricultural organizations, informing them that the Government will not buy any wheat from the speculators, but only from the surplus on the farms; that it will be arranged to have the cereal shipped to central points to be made into flour for delivery in Germany; that the domestic profits will go to the farms without the aid of middlemen and in a normal sense to the millers, and that Germany will get flour and not doubtful wheat for those who need their daily bread."

ROUSING THE NATION TO FIGHT ONE BUG

THE FIRST SERIOUS ATTEMPT to turn the national spotlight on our "billion-dollar bandit," the cotton boll-weevil, and to secure national cooperation in the fight against this pest, was taken in the closing days of October at New Orleans by the National Boll-Weevil Control Association. The surprizing thing about this organization is that its thousand members are not only cotton-growers, but bankers, manufacturers, railroad traffic experts, and many others. In fact, the conference which produced the above organization was called by the Louisiana Bankers' Association for the purpose of "concentrating the thought and effort of the American people on boll-weevil control, and obtaining the assistance toward that end of all producers, manufacturers, and consumers of cotton." Nobody is left out; we're all "consumers" of cotton.

In the opinion of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "it is as much the duty of the Government to provide protection against this menace from within as it is for it to provide protection against such outside perils as bubonic plague." For, continues this Missouri paper:

> "The boll-weevil problem is not merely a sectional problem. It is one of national scope, in the solution of which the interests of the nation as a whole are deeply concerned. The loss caused by the boll-weevil during the past five years is estimated at $1,500,000,000, by H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who is said to be an authority on the subject. Even if the loss were confined to the South, it would be a huge national loss. But the cotton area now extends as far north as the southern portion of Missouri, and the effects of losses there are felt in greater or lesser degree throughout the entire country in enormous reduction of buying power and of potential wealth. If the ravages of the boll-weevil could be reduced one-half or one-third, the cotton-growers could make a better profit than they do at present, even at a considerably lower price, and not only they, but the buyers of cotton goods in the most northerly States, would benefit."

"The supremacy of the whole country as the greatest cotton-producing nation in the world, and our national prosperity in consequence, is threatened by the ravages of this pest," declares the president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, while another authority maintains that the boll-weevil "is not a problem of the South, or even the nation, but a world problem." "The economic life of the whole country is affected," asserts the Houston *Post*, which goes on to say:

> "It is estimated that the weevil has cost the Southern farmer $5,000,000,000 since it first appeared in Texas. Year before last it cut the cotton yield from 35 to 50 per cent., and during the present year only a little less. This loss certainly curtails the purchasing power of the South, and tends to limit the trade between the South and all other sections of the country."

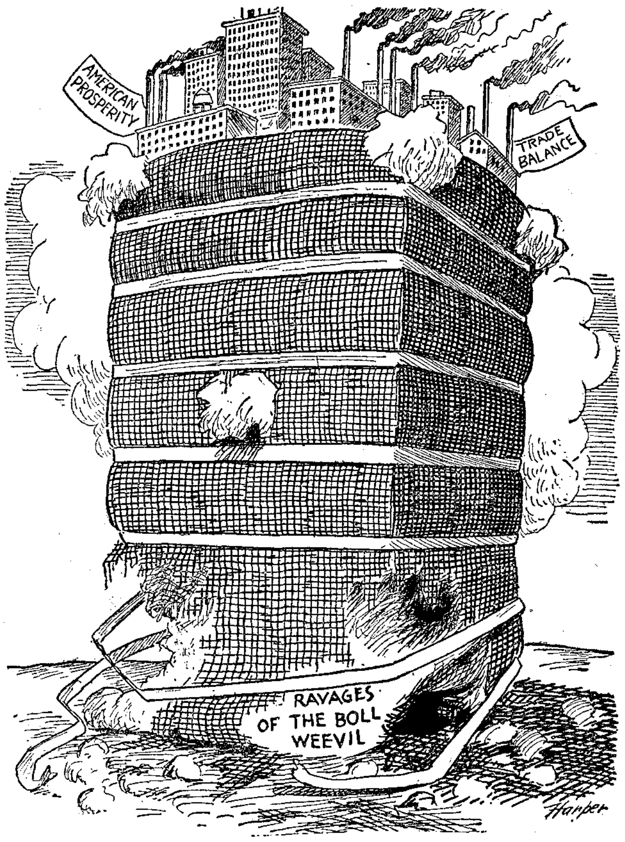
The boll-weevil is said to cause the "greatest economic leak" in this country to-day, and the only way to stop that leak, according to one speaker at the New Orleans meeting, is to persuade the Government to aid in the campaign. We are told in *The Times Picayune* by this authority that—

> "It is too big a problem for the individual, for any organization, for the banks, for the cotton exchanges, or States to handle. It must be handled nationally. There must be Federal backing. The Government already has done much to eradicate the boll-weevil, and there is no intent to criticize. But it must help even more to solve this great national problem."

"Congress must be brought to see the wisdom of conserving one of the nation's greatest and most valuable assets—the cotton crop," avers the Mobile *Register*. Last year's yield, we read in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, was valued at $1,370,000,000, "and this year it is estimated that the value will be much more." Continues *The Enquirer:*

> "This money is exchanged for manufactured products of the North—shoes, clothing, agricultural machinery, automobiles, and for grain and dairy products—to cover the deficit of the South in those products. This is why manufacturers of the North are interested in this boll-weevil convention. Cotton means work for millions of northern weavers—clothing workers, automobile and machinery builders and shoemakers. It means volumes for our foreign trade."

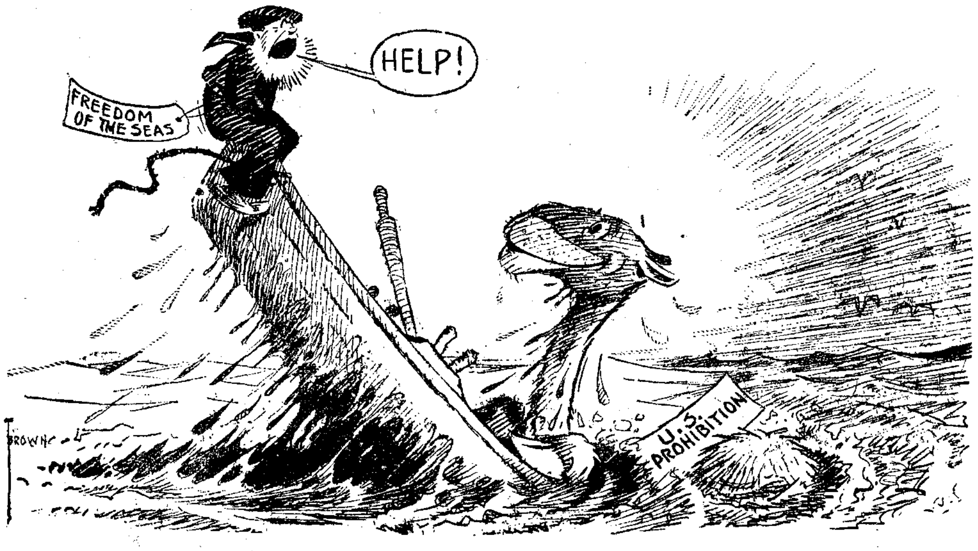
Only the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer, it seems, could work up a defense of this bug, which is said by one authority to cost Southern cotton-growers approximately $1,500,000 a day, yet we are reminded in the New York *Journal of Commerce* that—



THE FOUNDATION
—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*

> "In the first place, it should be admitted at the outset that the weevil has not been an unmitigated evil to the South during the post-war years, and in the second, it should be realized that it will probably be impossible to find a quick means for exterminating the insect. Neither of these factors makes the issue less critical than it is claimed to be by large interests in the South. No one seriously interested in the future of business in this country questions the desirability of increasing the size of the cotton crop. But at the same time it is just as well to recognize that at least in part the boll-weevil has prevented the farmers of the South from suffering the depression of the last few years which has been so acutely felt by the wheat farmers of the Middle West and Northwest.
>
> "European demand for cotton, like European demand for wheat, has not been up to pre-war proportions in recent years. Had the United States produced cotton crops of maximum size during these years there can be little question that prices of cotton would have been as depress as prices of wheat have been. If the Southern farmer had produced large crops at high cost, losses there would have been as great as in the West.
>
> "As a general business problem it is of the first importance that cotton should be cheaper and more plentiful. This would stimulate buying in the long run and in time would react to the benefit of cotton producers. For this reason all efforts, whether on the part of National or State governments or private organizations, in the direction of improving means of exterminating the weevil and educating the Southern farmer to make use of them are to be encouraged. But, at the same time, it should be recognized that it is mainly the weevil which has insured high prices for cotton in spite of the weakness of the European market."

BAD NEWS FOR BRITISH RUM-RUNNERS



ANOTHER S. O. S. CALL
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*

THE WAR ON RUM SMUGGLERS will be swift and relentless, predict optimistic newspaper editors, now that Lord Curzon, British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Ambassador Harvey, together with the Premiers representing Great Britain and her colonies, have agreed in principle that American Prohibition enforcement authorities may search any British vessel suspected of rum smuggling, not merely beyond the three-mile limit or the twelve-mile limit suggested by Secretary Hughes, but at any point within a reasonable distance of our shores. In return, and despite the fact that the Volstead Law, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, prohibits the bringing of liquor within the three-mile limit, the United States will permit legitimate alcohol stores on passenger steamers intended for consumption on eastward voyages to come into and leave our ports under seal.

The agreement, we are told, which will be embodied in a formal treaty and submitted for ratification to the United States Senate, is to be temporary, will not affect the three-mile limit as a principle of international law, and will not extend the existing three-mile limit in regard to fisheries. As Arthur E. Mann cables from London to the New York *World:*

"In its broad outline the treaty will consist of three main declarations.

"First, the British Government will agree to the seizure and search of British ships up to [and beyond] the twelve-mile limit of American territorial waters when the ships are suspected of attempting to smuggle liquor.

"Secondly, the United States Government will declare its adherence to the generally recognized principle of the three-mile limit of territorial waters.

"Thirdly, the United States Government will permit British liners to bring liquor under seal into American ports for consumption on the return voyages when again outside the three-mile limit.

"According to my information, the treaty will contain some indication that it is a temporary measure and can be denounced by either country after sufficient advance notice of such intention. This provision will enable the United States to reopen the question of rum-running if, after a reasonable trial, it is found that the twelve-mile régime proves ineffectual in breaking up smuggling."

However, says a Washington dispatch to *The World,* "this by no means settles the troubles of the Administration." For—

"The treaty has still to run the gantlet of the Senate, and the dry forces are not yet decided on whether they will let it go through or not. They applaud the twelve-mile provision, but look askance at the consideration this country gives for it. Some of them think it will be made a cloak for smuggling, not by the big ships but by the smaller vessels, for whisky has shown an extraordinary ability to leak through seals and evaporate from strong-rooms.

"Moreover, there is bound to be vast opposition by American shipping interests at the advantage the treaty confers on British passenger vessels over our own."

"Secretary Mellon's fleet of submarine chasers should now be able to end marine bootlegging," thinks the New York *Sun and Globe,* and the Springfield *Republican* believes that if the Senate ratifies the new treaty the present Administration "will enter the Presidential campaign with an outstanding achievement for the enforcement of Prohibition." For the time being, however, we read in the New York *Evening Post:*

"President Coolidge, with the able assistance of Secretary Hughes, is now by way of answering the challenge recently flung down by Governor Pinchot on the doorstep of the White House. Federal enforcement of the Prohibition Law will take a big step forward when the agreement with Great Britain for handling rum-runners off the American coast comes into being. It is not only a question of pushing the dead-line back from three miles to twelve miles and beyond so as to facilitate the campaign against the liquor motor-boats. Great Britain concedes a reasonable right of search over the liquor mother ships, which have a habit of starting out from the Bahamas for Halifax and getting themselves immobilized somewhere off the Jersey coast.

"Secretary Hughes is a sufficiently able constitutional lawyer to feel sure of his ground when he consents to a modification by treaty of the Volstead Law as recently interpreted by the Supreme Court. The Court ruled that Congress was within its rights in extending Prohibition to foreign ships with non-commercial liquor on board, and the Court's ruling also assumed that such Prohibition must have been within the intent of Congress. But if Congress did so understand the Volstead Law it was a foolish intention in any case. It certainly is indefensible now when so much practical advantage may be derived in the way of carrying out the primary intention of Congress, which was to enforce Prohibition on the people of the United States and not on transatlantic travelers."

The Indianapolis *News,* however, suggests that—

"Perhaps the acceptance of the Hughes program in principle is another indication that nations are weary of bickering and that there may be in future a greater readiness to work in harmony. It was the feeling of Secretary Hughes that acceptance of his plan by the British Government would facilitate the enforcement of the law in America, and the action indicates a disposition to recognize the right of this country to enforce it, even if the enforcement agents must go twelve miles or more off-shore to do so. Desire to strengthen the bonds of friendship between America and England is another reason, it is believed, why the English statesmen decided to accede to the Hughes proposal.

"Under international law, the power of the United States to seize and search a ship under foreign registry, in time of peace, was limited to an imaginary line three miles off the American coast. Because of the difficulties in the way of enforcing the Prohibition Law, Secretary Hughes suggested to the British Government that a treaty be signed by America and Great Britain giving the United States the legal right to search British ships twelve miles from shore. Ships, laden with liquor that could not be brought into this country legally, had been anchoring just outside the three-mile limit. Rum-runners visited them there, took off their stores and smuggled them ashore.

"The British Government at first declined to accept the proposal of Secretary Hughes, but a London dispatch now says it has been 'accepted in principle.' The Imperial Council has gone over the various points, and indications are that the wishes of the United States will be granted. This is a step forward, not only in the direction of law enforcement, but in international amity and diplomacy."

"The concession which America makes in return," maintains the Detroit *Free Press*, "will not be any more of a concession than Canada makes when it permits dutiable goods to pass through the Province of Ontario under seal from Buffalo to Detroit." This paper, published in a city said to be acquainted with the problems of rum-smuggling, also directs our attention to another encouraging phase of the bargain between the two leading nations of the world. Says *The Free Press:*

"Tho any understanding which is arrived at will be entirely between the United States and Great Britain, its application can be made to apply to vessels flying all flags. No third country is going to object to taking advantage of the modification of the present provision which forbids the bringing of alcoholic liquors into the territorial waters of the United States even under seal; and so far as the other side of the bargain is concerned, what Washington and London agree upon with regard to international law affecting the seas, the remainder of the world must accept."

That all will not be smooth sailing, even beyond the twelve-mile limit, however, is asserted by editors who foresee further difficulties when and if the treaty is ratified. "What, for instance," asks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, "is to hinder the ingenious rum-runner from changing his cargo to craft under other foreign registry not covered by an agreement similar to Great Britain's?" South American republics, for instance. "The subject is one that can not be considered as settled," thinks the New York *World*, for not even Great Britain's permission to search British vessels suspected of rum-smuggling "will daunt all the resolute skippers of the thirsty fleet." Moreover, asserts this paper, in an editorial directly contradicting that of the New York *Evening Post*, and entitled "Nullifying Prohibition by Treaty":

"The Administration is taking the position that the Volstead Law can be overridden by a treaty, duly ratified by the Senate, in so far as it prohibits the bringing of sealed liquors within the jurisdictional waters of the United States.

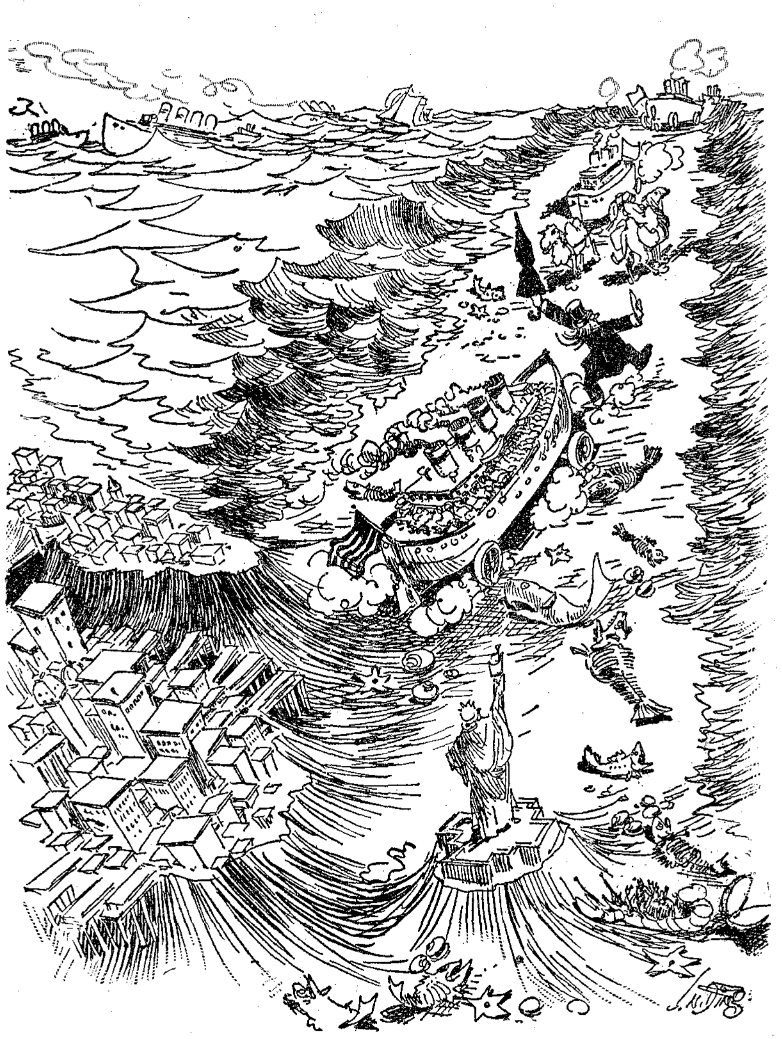
"The constitutional provision that treaties are the supreme law of the land is being cited to prove the existence of such authority for the nation's treaty-making power. But before this rather startling interpretation gets much further, it is likely to run against a snag.

"Congress in its legislation, no doubt, must respect treaties already in force and before they have been duly denounced and abrogated, but the idea that the treaty-making power is a legislative power superior to and owing no respect to that of Congress is decidedly novel."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* is not sure that the privilege obtained through recent negotiations "was worth dickering for," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* sees in the Anglo-American accord a discrimination against American vessels. Says this paper:

"Less is heard now than last spring about the preference of seasoned travelers for ships on which malt, distilled and vinous comforts can be obtained, but that preference exists and it handicaps American ships, especially on westward voyages. Will Congress, to force the rum fleet farther out, sanction an arrangement so advantageous to British and so disadvantageous to Shipping Board vessels?"

The agreement between Lord Curzon for Great Britain and Colonel Harvey for the United States "may be an advantageous step diplomatically, but it can not be said that an arrangement to enable foreign vessels to violate our own law looms large from a moral point of view," declares the Springfield *Union*. For, this paper goes on to explain:



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AND THE SEA PARTED AND THEY CROSSED OVER ON DRY LAND

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"If the United States secures this favor from Great Britain, it is not without yielding something in return, and that something appears to be a grant to British passenger vessels of the right to violate the Volstead Law—the same law that we are trying to enforce against coast rum-runners. From a practical point of view there is doubtless less objection to foreign vessels bringing in sealed stores to be used on outward voyages than to permitting others to smuggle liquor. But giving such a right would nevertheless violate the Volstead Law as it has been definitely construed by the Supreme Court."

Certainly the practical acceptance of the principle that British vessels suspected of being rum-runners may be searched and even seized, remarks the Newark *News*, "opens up a considerable number of interesting questions." Continues *The News:*

"From the standpoint of international politics it comes at a most timely moment. The 'hardshells' inside the British Government refused only a few months ago to accept any extension of territorial waters in order to accommodate this country. Now there is the greatest desire to cooperate with us in our difficult problem of law enforcement. It is a move well timed to put us in a cooperative state of mind at a moment when European and world problems urgently require the assistance of this country.

"So far as our own national politics is concerned, the treaty embodying the twelve-mile-limit principle is going to put up very definitely to the Administration the job of intercepting the rum-runners. Unless considerably more vigilance is exercised in the new belt along our shores than there is or has been exercised in the present three-mile belt, absolutely nothing whatever will come of the new move. There always has been a pretty strong doubt that a wider limit would be of much effect anyway, and now it is up to the Administration to prove that it means business."

We are told by the London correspondent of the New York *Times* that—

> "The note of Secretary Hughes asking the right to search British ships within the twelve-mile limit arrived in London, most unfortunately, soon after the British Government had succeeded in persuading the Russian authorities to accept the three-mile limit in relation to fishing rights off the coast of Murmansk.
>
> "No time could have been more inopportune to suggest that Great Britain should admit that the legal limit of territorial waters was subject to negotiation between individual Powers. Indeed, the British Government in its notes to Moscow had declared that any such change could only be authorized by an international conference of all the maritime Powers.
>
> "Now, by conceding to the United States Government the right to exercise such supervision over British vessels as it considers necessary to enforce its own law and leaving the precise limit within which it takes action to its discretion and good feeling, Great Britain avoids any definition of the scope of the territorial waters question."

THE OIL TROUBLE ON THE WATERS

A BROAD BLACK RIBBON, a "perpetual mourning band in memory of departed beauty," is becoming a more and more conspicuous disfigurement of the rocks and beaches of our Atlantic coast, we read in the Providence *Journal*. "The high-water mark once faintly suggested by erosion on the beaches is sharply limned in oily black with a fidelity that has embraced even the cat-tails and reeds that stand knee-deep in the tide." Thus the Rhode Island newspaper deplores the fact that even the natural beauty of our shores is despoiled by the oily scum that makes beaches impossible for bathing, drives away fish and water-fowl, and creates a new fire hazard in our harbors—the most serious phase of the oil-on-water menace, in the Springfield *Republican's* opinion. The situation is so serious that national legislation against pollution will be demanded at the Congressional session about to open. In fact, only international action can really solve the problem, says the New York *Times*. For—

> "It is not only our Atlantic coast alone that suffers. In England, France and Holland movements have been made to curb the present system of apparently indiscriminate dumping of oil. The British, quick to see the damage to sea life and the discomfort to those who use the beaches, not only have prohibited it within the three-mile limit, but have developed special barges for handling the refuse within harbors direct from the ships, thereby reclaiming large quantities of usable oil material.
>
> "Except for the oil and grease discharged from factories on rivers and streams or harbors, the greater part of the obnoxious matter comes from the ships which have taken water into their oil-tanks for ballast and discharge it before reloading, and from the refuse in the boilers which is cleaned out every so often. Inasmuch as most vessels have as yet no provision for storing this matter, it is hard for them to arrange their schedules so as always to empty the stuff far out at sea. Sooner or later they will be obliged either to adopt machinery for separating and conserving the oil, or else to patronize the oil salvage companies operating in a number of harbors. The Japanese, it is understood, have found it profitable to utilize all waste oil. When the demand becomes great enough the same undoubtedly will be done by other nations."

That the oil waste cast up in the sea is a nuisance to all who use the beaches is self-evident. Less well known, continues *The Times*, "is the fact that it is a menace to the fish." And then,

> "Ducks and gulls lighting on water where oil floats often have their feathers so stuck together that their flying is crippled and they ultimately starve to death. In other cases it has been found that even a spot of oil on the feathers may cause these to come out, thus exposing the bird's skin to the air, often with fatal results. That the spawn of fish is destroyed by the oil has also been claimed, and certain it is that the fishing industry is much concerned over the disappearance of fish from their old grounds since the waters have become so heavily polluted with oil."

Oil pollution of our waters, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is one of the new problems brought by new developments in industry and commerce. As this editor points out—

> "It is estimated that the number of oil-burning and oil-carrying ships was but 364 in the year 1911. Within ten years this had grown to 2,536 and, of course, this number has been correspondingly increased during the past two years. The oil-burners empty their tanks and pump oil waste, bilge and sludge into our bays, rivers, and near our coasts.
>
> "In addition we have the problem of the disposal of the waste from our factories, tanneries and other industries. The present conditions in such local waters as Newark Bay or the Passaic and Raritan rivers are a direct result of this. The shad fisheries of the Hudson and Delaware rivers are practically a thing of the past. The catch of weakfish along the New Jersey coast some ten years ago averaged about 100,000 pounds per week. This amount is much more than the total catch for an entire season along the same coast to-day. The catch of Spanish mackerel in the same waters frequently reached the proportions of 300 pounds per day. Now this fish has almost disappeared from that locality. Forty years ago the coastal waters of the United States produced 600,000 barrels of salt mackerel in one year. According to the statement of the Anti-Pollution League this had fallen to 43,000 barrels in 1921.
>
> "The menace to our shellfish production is just as great. This applies especially to New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which at present possess an industry valued at $5,000,000 annually. Connecticut, especially, is being hard hit, since it is estimated by some authorities upon the subject that pollution of its waters has caused a decrease of approximately 80 per cent. of its oyster production during the past five years alone. While Maryland still possesses an acreage of about 200,000 in its present oyster-beds, yet already there are signs of a decided decrease. These are concrete illustrations of the alarming extent to which the loss already has gone. The consequent effect upon the cost of living and the actual food supply of this country is easily understood."

Arguments like these are repeated in the newspapers of other seaport cities, including Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk. The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* tells us that its own city, and also Buffalo, Chicago and Cleveland are concerned over oil pollution on the shores of the Great Lakes. Inland, the Columbus *Dispatch* cries out against the "disgraceful and unhealthful condition" of inland streams due to oil-waste pollution. The fact that Los Angeles "suddenly has become the world's greatest oil mart has made the problem of disposition of waste oil paramount here," declares *The Express* of that city. This paper emphasizes the annoyance of ship-owners, the loss to fishermen, and the needless sacrifice of sea life. *The Nautical Gazette* (New York), speaking for shipping interests, admits that here is a serious menace which requires the cooperation of public and private agencies. It sees the greatest hope of improvement in the use of oil-water separating devices on oil-cargo ships; and "in the absence of separating apparatus aboard ship, the use of barges for collecting oil-contaminated water and oily refuse in connection with adequate facilities for the proper treatment and disposal of such wastes would seem to offer the most immediately available means for coping with the situation after the vessel has arrived in port." This paper explains that in our harbors and rivers "the fire hazard resulting from heavy oil and tarry accumulations on pilings and on the surface of the water is entirely different from that resulting from gasoline and kerosene:

> "Such heavy oil and tarry accumulations usually are devoid of the more volatile constituents, and ordinarily will not ignite readily, but if a fire is started from another source, the oil and tarry masses may become thoroughly heated, and their inflammability is thereby greatly increased; under these conditions, the oily accumulations will probably serve to propagate the fire. The fire hazard resulting from oil pollution, therefore, lies primarily in the spreading rather than in the starting of fires."

THE KELLOGG NOMINATION

THERE WILL BE NO HEADLINES in American newspapers over "breaks" made by our new Ambassador to London at the next Pilgrim dinner, confidently predicts the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. For ex-Senator Frank Billings Kellogg, Republican of Minnesota, the President's second important appointment to cause surprize, is said by this writer to be as reserved and taciturn in action and speech as Colonel Harvey is bold and outspoken. At any rate, Mr. Coolidge seems to have confounded the political prophets of Washington by nominating the former Senator to be Colonel Harvey's successor almost as completely as he did by appointing Mr. Slemp Secretary to the President. That Senator Kellogg's nomination to the most coveted post in the diplomatic service is certain to provoke a storm of protest from the so-called progressive wing of the Republican party, led by Senator La Follette, and open opposition from Senators Johnson and Shipstead, of Minnesota, is apparent to the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. But other editors remind us that former members of the Senate who have been nominated to high diplomatic positions have never failed of confirmation by that body, and as Colonel Harvey's resignation does not take effect until January, it is expected that President Coolidge's first major diplomatic appointment will be confirmed by the Senate, which meets in December.

Mr. Kellogg, remarks the Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), goes to London "at a moment of intense interest, if not, indeed, a crisis in international affairs," and the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* agrees that his new berth "will not be a bed of roses." As we are told in Associated Press dispatches from Washington:

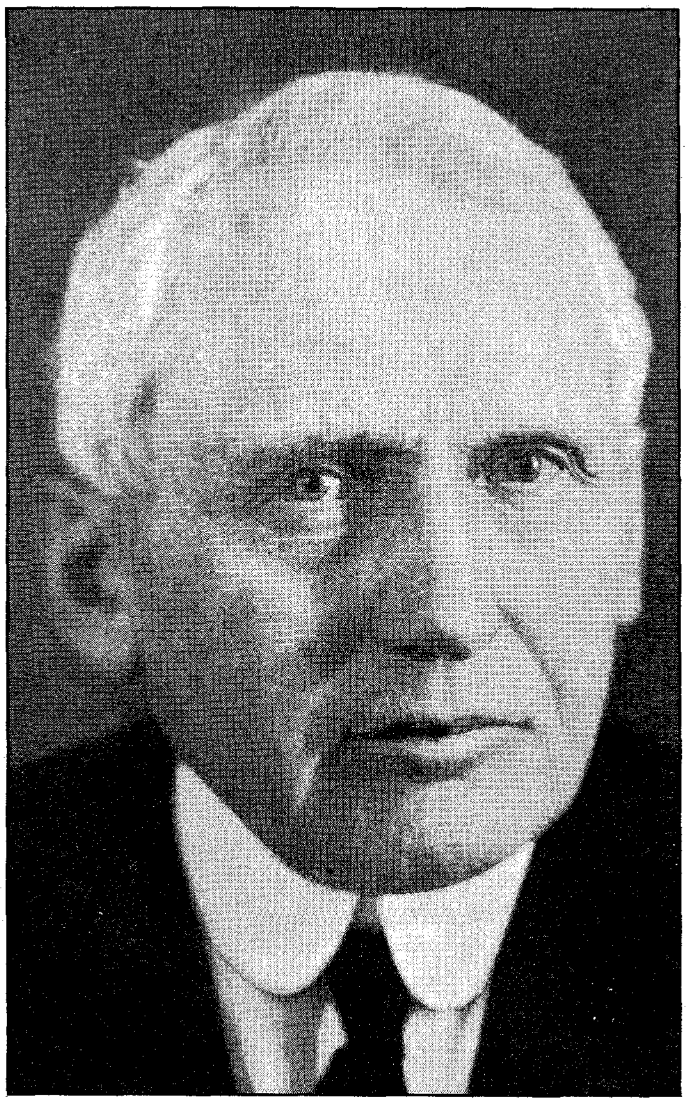
> "Of first importance among the negotiations in which he will have a part stands the reparations difficulty. If a conference is called, or an economic commission created to determine Germany's capacity to pay reparations, the American Ambassador at London is sure to find himself involved in many delicate negotiations.
>
> "Second among the questions Mr. Kellogg will be compelled to take up is that of the reciprocal agreement proposed by Secretary Hughes to deal with Prohibition enforcement. Should Great Britain assent to become a party to the treaty suggested by Mr. Hughes, negotiations of that pact would be done largely through the American embassy in London."

A great deal of printers' ink is then used in speculating as to how it all came about. Was the appointment of a Westerner made to offset the large number of Easterners who hold high diplomatic and cabinet positions? Was it made in the hope of placating the insurgents who sent Magnus Johnson and Hendrik Shipstead to the Senate from a rock-ribbed Republican State? Colonel Harvey was one of the original and chief foes of the League of Nations, while Senator Kellogg was a "mild reservationist." That is, he was alined with the Taft group of Republicans in desiring America's entrance into the League without drastic or nullifying reservations to the Covenant. Senator Kellogg also strongly supported the World Court proposal from the beginning. Is President Coolidge now putting forward as his personal representative abroad an original advocate of the League and a warm supporter of Mr. Harding's World Court proposal? These are some of the questions asked by American editors.

Certainly the virtual appointment, as a matter of domestic politics, is something of a puzzle—to every one except Mr. Coolidge. But the Senator's home-town paper, the St. Paul *Dispatch*, has a reply for most of these queries. Says this independent paper:

> "President Coolidge had no political debt to create or cancel; no personal relationship to seal or strengthen. He cast about him for a representative citizen competent to take upon him the heavy responsibilities of Ambassador to Great Britain—a man profoundly learned in international law. He sought as his envoy a finished product of American citizenship who would combine ability and dignity in the just proportion that would make his appointment and his discharge of the duties satisfactory and creditable alike at home and abroad. His selection fell upon Mr. Kellogg."

These, it should be added, are the conclusions reached by a score of newspapers of all political faiths, including, as might be expected, such Republican papers as the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, Syracuse *Post-Standard*, Springfield *Union* and Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*. Independent Republican papers like the Grand Rapids *Herald* and Boston *Transcript* also heartily approve the nomination, and such independent papers as the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, New Haven *Register*, Springfield *Republican*, Detroit *Free Press*, and Indianapolis *Star* indorse the former Senator. Nor are the bouquets confined to papers of independent and Republican beliefs; the New York *Commercial* and Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, representing the business element of the East and Middle West, look upon it as "a happy choice," and at least three Democratic papers—the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and Richmond *Times-Dispatch*—agree that Mr. Kellogg is "a brilliant lawyer, a finished orator, and a keen politician." The



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THE "TRUST-BUSTING" GOVERNMENT LAWYER

Of the Taft régime, ex-Senator Frank B. Kellogg, who has been nominated by President Coolidge to succeed Colonel George Harvey as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, London.

New York *World*, the New York *Times*, and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* are a few of the independent Democratic papers which believe that the former Senator will be "an eminently fit representative of his country."

Others, however, believe the nomination a most unwise political move on the part of President Coolidge, and one that will cost him the delegates from several Western States at the next Republican convention. The independent Providence *Journal* withholds judgment for the present, but the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Ind. Dem.) is outspoken in its condemnation. Says this paper:

> "The best that can be said for the appointment is that it is below par. Par, for the St. James's post is not something arbitrary. It is a standard established by a hundred and thirty-odd years of uniformly distinguished representation.
>
> "Mr. Kellogg has been a highly successful lawyer and only a moderately successful politician. Since last November he has been a political casualty—a 'lame duck' in virtue of the 80,000 majority rolled up against him by Senator Shipstead. His appointment to the highest diplomatic post within the gift of the Administration can only be regarded as a deliberate use of the Executive power to reward a party valiant who has been ill-used by fate."

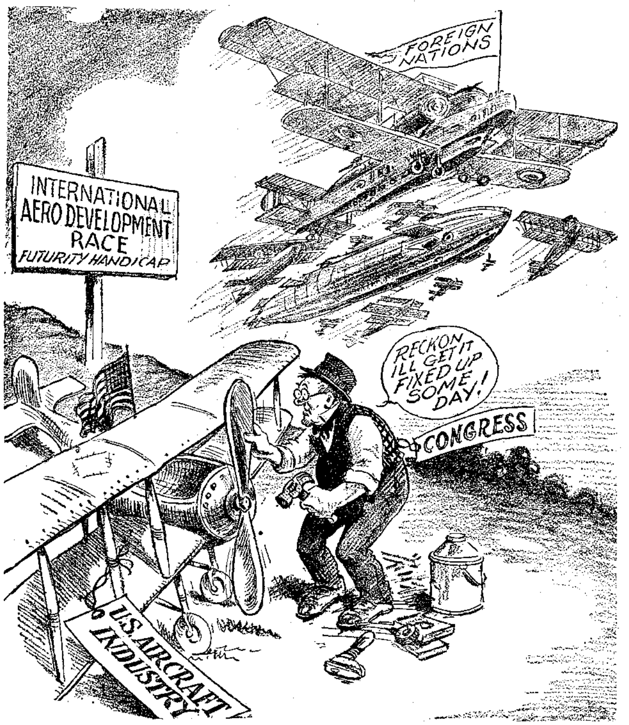
AMERICA'S PLACE IN THE SKY

THE SINISTER phrase, "Flying Coffins," heard so often during the World War, and for two years thereafter, is in a fair way to be revived, we are told, unless safer flying equipment is furnished the Army Air Service. According to a report submitted to Secretary Weeks by a committee appointed to investigate the status and future condition of that wing of the Army, "in the last four years the Government has been using for the most part war equipment, and these planes are rapidly deteriorating and becoming unsafe to fly." The committee, made up of experienced Army officers, concludes, after weeks of study and investigation, that—

> "It is essential that new aircraft be provided to replace those built during the World War, and that additional aircraft be purchased to make up the deficit that is increasing rapidly. Appropriations now being made for the Air Service for the purchase of new aircraft are inadequate for the requirements of the existing reduced peace-establishment, or even for the necessary annual replacements therefor. Moreover, the aircraft industry in the United States at present is entirely inadequate to meet peace and war requirements; it is rapidly diminishing, and under present conditions will soon practically disappear."

To remedy the stagnant condition in aviation, the committee recommends that at least $25,000,000 be authorized by Congress for the next fiscal year to purchase equipment and for operating expenses. Assistant Secretary of War Davis goes even further when he maintains that "it is imperative that a ten-year airplane-building program be immediately undertaken by our Government." Continues Mr. Davis, in a statement made to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* after the recent international aviation meet, and a speech a few days later at Detroit:

> "Our Air Services—Army and Navy—are doing everything that is humanly possible with the equipment we give them. They are a wonderful group of men, loyally working under great handicaps to keep their end up. They have made a marvelous showing, by breaking all world's records in speed, altitude and distance. They should receive the backing of the whole country, whose security may some day depend on them.
>
> "Great Britain has now an air service personnel of 31,000 officers and men, most of them experienced pilots and mechanics, as compared with our total of about 9,500. Her appropriations for aviation purposes last year amounted to about £12,000,000, or $54,000,000. France is making her air force the first line of defense, and has built up the most efficient and the strongest force in any country. She has to-day in commission about 1,400 airplanes, with twice as many in reserve. Her appropriations for aviation last year amounted to 247,000,000 francs. France, too, encourages the development of air transportation companies, subsidizes them heavily, and provides the necessary landing-fields and facilities.
>
> "In my opinion, we should adopt a ten-year program of building planes, not as an aggressive measure or in competition with other nations, but merely to meet the deficit in planes needed for purely training and defensive purposes. The total amount would be small, and the annual appropriations would not be felt in the tax-rate. Then ten-year programs would also give us the benefit of the improvements constantly being made, and would give the manufacturers a definite basis on which to figure."


FOREIGN NATIONS
INTERNATIONAL AERO DEVELOPMENT RACE
FUTURITY HANDICAP
RECKON I'LL GET IT FIXED UP SOME DAY!
CONGRESS
U.S. AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

LEFT AT THE POST

"Unless something is done quickly our Air Service will become impotent."—*Assistant Secretary of War Davis.*

—Chopin in the San Francisco *Examiner.*

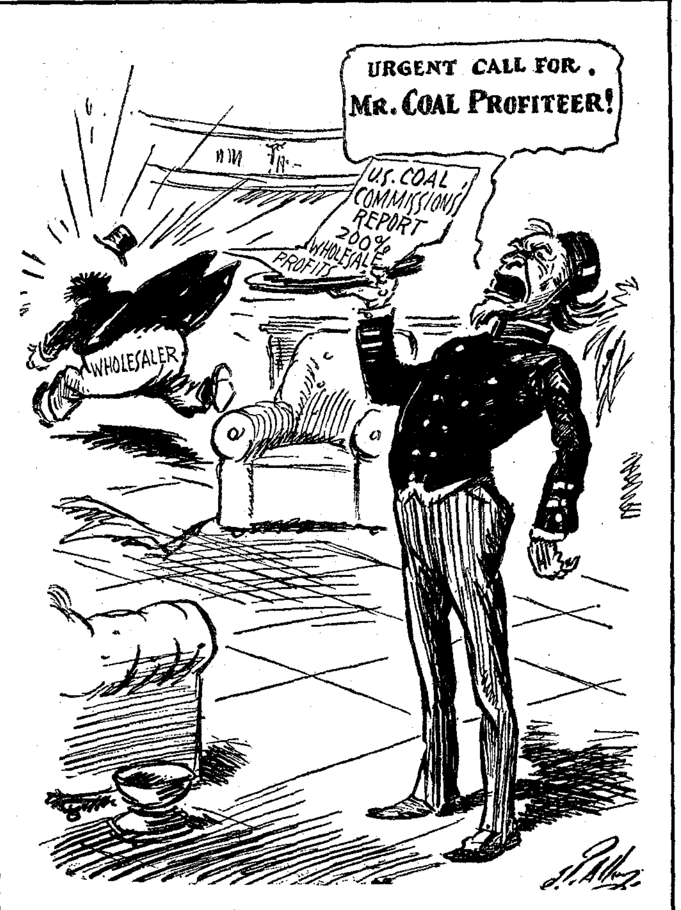
"While war with either England or France is unthinkable," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "we should maintain a nucleus of new machines of latest construction." This paper, however, can see no reason for 2,500 airplanes and a personnel of 4,000 officers in peace time. But, remarks the Canton *News*, published near the birthplace of the airplane, "opposition of this kind is not acquainted with the needs of the Air Service." As the New York *Herald* points out, "it takes nine months' training to produce a qualified aviator, and two years to produce, test, and place in service any considerable number of combat machines. Our Air Service, therefore, should be maintained as a going concern, rather than as a mere skeleton organization." "We ought to have as great an Air Service as any country in the world, and we ought to spend every cent that is necessary to get it," declares the Detroit *Times*, and the sentiments of these three widely scattered dailies are shared by such papers as the Washington *Post*, Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, Sacramento *Bee*, Philadelphia *Bulletin*, New York *Times*, and New York *World*. "The estimate of $25,000,000 is modest enough, and should be granted," asserts the Washington paper. "If Congress were left to itself," sarcastically asserts the New York *Times* "it would provide next to nothing for aviation next year."

And while we are about it, writes Rear-Admiral W. F. Fullam in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*

> "The Government should make haste to perfect and secure the passage of proper and uniform laws for the control of aviation everywhere in this country, as other countries have done. This matter must be controlled by Congress. It can not be left to States or communities. Imagine forty-eight States enacting forty-eight different codes to control aeronautics! There would be confusion everywhere."

JABBING THE HARD-COAL JOBBER

THE USER OF HARD COAL has felt for a long time, remarks a New York editor, that somewhere along the line between the anthracite mines and his coal-bin some one has been reaping excess profits on this necessity. But he usually has been unable to place his finger on the exact person or spot. Since the Federal Coal Commission made its supplementary report late in October, however, "the real culprit in the coal-pile," as the Brooklyn *Eagle* puts it, "is shown to be the coal-jobber or speculative wholesaler." These middlemen, in this paper's opinion, are largely to blame "for the extortionate charges passed on to the anthracite consumers." "Any Tom, Dick, or Harry," says the New York *Evening Post*, "who can obtain coal at the minehead and get a priority order can take the consumer by the throat." "A few strokes of the pen, a few telegraphic orders from a swivel-chair, and presto, the thing is done," explains the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star*.


URGENT CALL FOR.
MR. COAL PROFITEER!
U.S. COAL COMMISSIONS REPORT 200% WHOLESALE PROFITS
WHOLESALER

MR. CONSUMER WANTS TO SEE HIM IMMEDIATELY!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

In its latest indictment the Coal Commission, which now has gone out of existence, practically exonerates the retail coal-dealer of responsibility for high prices, and concludes that in the anthracite trade there are too many wholesalers. Furthermore, it recommends to President Coolidge and Congress that the Government be given the power to regulate the distribution of coal in times of shortage. Says the Federal fact-finding commission in what several editors refer to as a "post-mortem" statement:

> "In 1917, with a profit of 10.9 cents, the 182 firms reporting made 45.4 per cent. on total investment and 54.8 per cent. on proprietor's equity. In 1920, the banner year, the 333 wholesalers covered, with a net profit of 15 cents per ton realized 55.2 per cent. on total investment and 66.6 per cent. on net proprietor's equity. In every year except 1921 the return on total investment was greater than 15 per cent., and that on proprietor's equity was greater than 18 per cent.
>
> "Recurring shortages, with their periods of wild wholesale speculation, tend to attract too much capital into the wholesale trade. The result is more wholesalers than are necessary to conduct the business. These periods point to the need of a public service view-point respecting the entire coal trade, backed by legislation providing for strict regulatory powers, on the part of the Federal Government over the entire production and interstate distribution of coal."

Wholesalers in the coal industry during recent years, the Commission finds, have been taking profits at a rate of more than 200 per cent. over their pre-war margins. After the 1922 coal strike, we are told, the pyramided profits of some middlemen amounted to as much as $2.50 a ton, altho the normal rate of profit for wholesalers is generally put at not more than 25 cents a ton.

The publication of these facts indicates to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that "in many respects this portion of the Commission's report is the most important of the entire study; it will be useful to Congress." Moreover, points out the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "the body that meets in December will be quite different in personnel from its predecessor. It therefore behooves the wholesaler to watch his step during the rest of the coal season."

"In coal, as in other lines of trade, middlemen are often of real service," observes the New York *Herald*. "But," it goes on—

> "Many coal wholesalers perform no service at all commensurate with the commissions they exact. Seldom do they touch the coal upon which they take profits. They handle it on their books, but not elsewhere. There are too many non-producers in the coal trade."

The Newark *News*, on the other hand, reminds us that the coal affected by the coal brokers "is only a minor fraction of all the hard coal consumed," and thinks the Commission is "barking up the wrong tree," and that we must look elsewhere for a solution to gouging. We read on:

> "Ninety per cent. of the hard coal is mined, transported and, to a large extent, passed on to the retailers at one reasonable profit. The stock of the mining company, the stock of the railroad carrier and the stock of the selling organization are owned by the same people. The profits on the mine price of the coal, on the freight rate and on the wholesale distribution go into the same pockets.
>
> "The courts have tried to correct this, but in practical results have failed. The Coal Commission would be nearer the point, as to hard coal, if it offered some constructive cure for that situation than consuming much space building up a basis for a kind of regulation of the individual wholesaler."

The Coal Commission felt inclined to exonerate the retail coal-dealer, because he must buy from the wholesalers already mentioned. But the retailer is in a position to charge top prices, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and many of them do so, regardless of the wholesale price they pay." Moreover, points out the Boston *Post*, "there is a disinclination among retail dealers to have the public know about their profits and overhead costs." So, it seems, neither jobber, wholesaler, nor retailer escapes the criticism of the press.

Of remedies in the present situation there seem to be only a few. In the opinion of the New York *Times*, "the relations between the wholesalers and operators should be an open book, the information to be gathered through government agencies." "Unless they can mine and sell coal with more regard for the greatest good of the greatest number, the Government must somehow take a hand," believes the New York *World*, altho at the same time this paper admits that at present there is no law to prevent profiteering. Half a dozen editors call for the sort of regulation that the Commission recommends, but the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* thinks quicker results can be obtained as follows:

> "During the war and up to a short time ago the Interstate Commerce Commission had power to establish priority rules for the distribution of coal-cars. Under that power the Commission could have withheld cars from wholesalers who had been found guilty of the practises exposed by the Coal Commission. Congress should lose no time in reenacting that simple piece of legislation, thus putting the profiteering wholesaler out of business."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

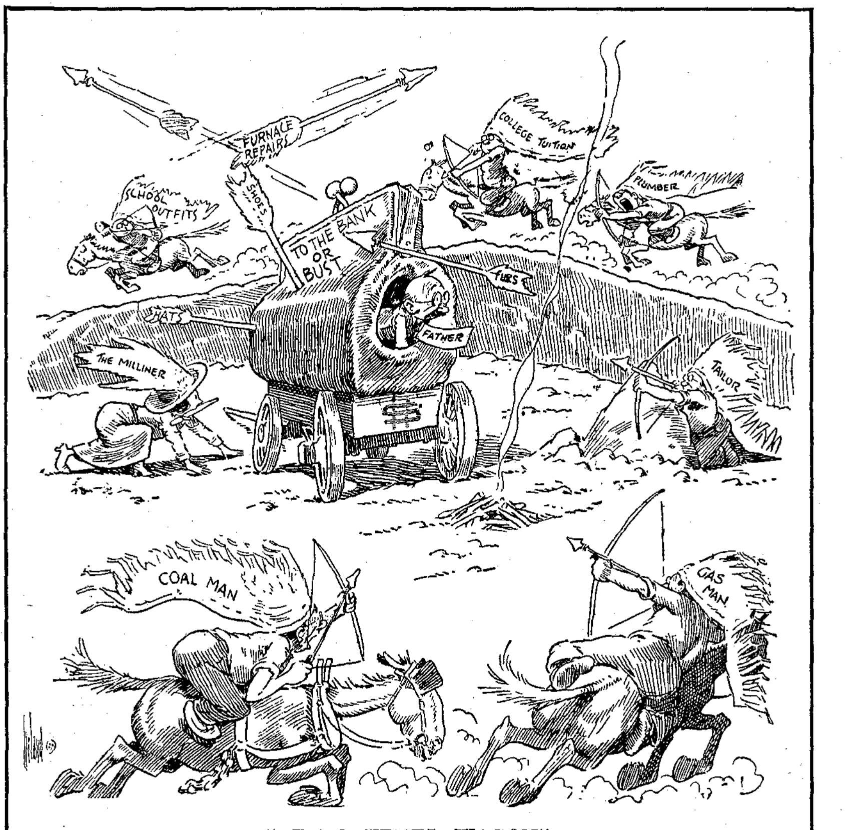
Germany is now dictated, but not Red.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Wolf of Wall Street is penned, but Wall Street is still at large.—*Washington Post.*

The more the coal people pass the buck, the more bucks the poor people have to pass.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Europe might manage to carry her own burdens if her shoulder wasn't occupied by a chip.—*Vallejo (Cal.) Chronicle.*

Personally, we can't see that mulishness is much of an improvement on passive resistance.—*Stamford Advocate.*



"THE COVERED WAGON"

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

School books can be very unreasonable at times. One of them asks when Oklahoma was settled.—*Palatka (Fla.) News.*

It would be interesting to hear Mr. Trotzky telling a Russian audience about the situation in Oklahoma.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

For a man who has never studied stenography, King Alfonso of Spain is certainly clever at taking dictation.—*Life (New York).*

You don't get all of that Bok peace prize when you win it. It must be something like an indemnity.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

The truth of the Prohibition matter is that the rich are getting as good liquor as ever, while the poor are getting poorer.—*New York Life.*

For goodness' sake, let's not have another Amendment until Federal courts catch up with this one.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

The drop in prices noted by Fisher's index indicates that there are more delicate instruments than the seismograph.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Since critics can not attack President Coolidge for anything he has said, they are now trying to criticize him for not saying it. —*Indianapolis Star.*

It is true that Senator Magnus Johnson wore a collar when he arrived in New York, but it was made in Troy, and not in Wall Street.—*Charleston Gazette.*

The Scandinavian countries have not had a war for 100 years. But in all that time they have had nothing any other country wanted.—*New York Tribune.*

Former cabinet member says no one nation won the World War. But a group of nations was in the act of winning it when it was called off.—*Cleveland News.*

Stories of the mighty force of the Japanese earthquake still come in. Dr. Frank Crane says the cataclysm disarranged his preconceived notions.—*Toledo Blade.*

Lloyd George says that European nations are loading their guns for another war, but it is our opinion that they are loading their dice for another peace.—*New York Tribune.*

A geological expert states that the whole island of Japan is steadily moving eastward. That will precipitate another yellow peril scare in California.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Moro seems to spell more row.—*Sylva (N. C.) Jackson County Journal.*

The story of Spanish unrest appears to be bound in Morocco. —*Trinidad (Col.) Picketwire.*

Don't be afraid to speculate. Those who bought German marks now have money to burn.—*Hartford Times.*

People who haven't time to stop at a grade-crossing manage to find time to attend the funeral.—*Athens Daily News.*

Vast stretches of land in the South Polar regions are reported to be unoccupied. Is Mussolini losing his dash? —*London Opinion.*

Few candidates possess a love for the common people that can survive either defeat or election.—*West Palm Beach Post.*

Oklahoma ought to send for Dr. Coué. It needs to get better and better in every way, and in a hurry.—*Florida Times-Union.*

Well, Coolidge has nerve. No man with a yellow streak would turn Harvey loose at this stage of the game.—*New Britain Herald.*

It is yet a little too early to tell whether the political issue of 1924 will be the World Court or the origin of species. —*Macon (Ga.) News.*

Giff thinks Cal ought to enforce the prohibitory laws better, and doubtless Cal scans his coal bills and thinks that Giff made a mighty poor stagger at settling the anthracite controversy.—*Omaha Bee.*

The United States issues 14,000,000,000 stamps a year, but each one is worth exactly its face value.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Belgium sold 360 tons of German marks to a junk-dealer, thus indicating that it, also, has little or no regard for mere scraps of paper.—*Pacific Coast Service.*

Miss Lizzie Ford was an Illinois bride of a few days ago. We'll bet she can hardly wait for her tin wedding anniversary to roll around.—*Tulsa Tribune.*

Henry Ford's paper says tobacco is killing too many people and should be put out of business. If things that kill are to be put out of business . . . —*Marion Star.*

A naturalist has discovered in South America an animal which was thought to have been extinct. Perhaps it's a British heavyweight boxer?—*London Opinion.*

The coal situation has been settled with great satisfaction to every one except the few people who are compelled to burn coal in the winter.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

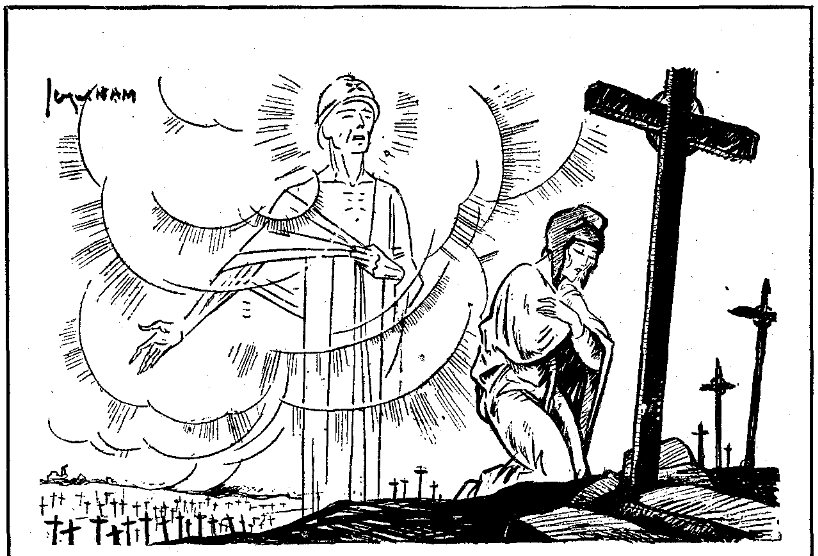
There are tiny plants that eat away church windows, The Literary Digest tells us, but it doesn't explain whether the little villains are trying to get in or out.—*New York Leader.*

"Can't America help Germany?" plaintively asks a German statesman. So far as we can observe it seems that about all of our printing pressmen are located in comfortable jobs near home. —*Omaha Bee.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FRANCE'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE HUGHES PLAN

"THE LIMIT OF OUR CONCESSIONS has been reached," declared Premier Poincaré in speaking at a memorial service to the dead of his native village of Sampigny, and he added: "We will go no farther. For four years we have borne the brunt of the concessions to Germany made outside of the Treaty. Enough!" As further reported in press cables, Mr. Poincaré remarked that France was being constantly asked to proceed to "a fresh estimate of Germany's capacity to pay," and, he said, if the present suggestions mean "by a roundabout way to reach a diminution of the German debt, that is a combination we are resolute not to favor," but "if it means an estimate of what Germany can pay to-morrow and in the near future, nothing is more necessary than such an examination." Mr. Poincaré then pointed out that such a task is the business of the Commission on Reparations, which has shown itself "competent and impartial," and "was obliged to give Germany with each decision a fair opportunity to present her observations." Moreover, this commission "has the good fortune to have at each meeting a semi-official representative of the United States, who is a man of the highest sense of justice and absolute integrity," while its British, Italian and Belgian delegates are "most distinguished men." Mr. Poincaré asserted also that "Germany has just resumed contact with the Commission, and the Reich delegates soon undoubtedly will be heard by it. Let it work and do its duty." As to the proposed international conference or a commission of experts, known as the Hughes plan, Mr. Poincaré said:



AS THE FRENCH SEE IT

"Experts! More experts! Always—experts! They should have called them in before we died."

—*Echo de Paris.*

"We also, like Mr. Baldwin, hope that the United States consents not to keep itself completely dissociated from the affairs of Europe. We believe the stronger the economic, financial and moral solidarity is between the old and new continents the better will the cause of humanity be served.

"But what would such an international conference discuss? How would it be composed? What relations of collaboration or dependence would it have as regards governments or the Commission on Reparations? What would be its powers?

"All these problems passed through my mind during the first stage of meditation without my being able to solve them. Much fun has been made in England over my Sunday discourses, but what daily contradictory and useless discourses would an international conference mean while you, my friends, still were waiting for stones and tiles to rebuild your homes?

"If, in truth, the British Government is not thinking of asking us to make Germany come and sit at the conference of which it speaks; if it has simply, like ourselves, a desire for obtaining the cooperation of the United States, it is as easy for us to reach an understanding on the idea already considered at Paris, as at Washington, Brussels and Rome.

"The Commission on Reparations is there. It makes investigations; experts make inquiries daily; it can without the slightest innovation ask the semi-official delegate of the United States to nominate American experts to examine with the French, English and Belgians the present capacity for payment by Germany and to demand that the Reich draw up a program of financial restoration and a detailed plan of reparations without going outside the Treaty."

Denying the charges made in various parts of Europe that France had been instrumental in arousing internal troubles in Germany, Mr. Poincaré said:

"We have always scrupulously refrained from mixing in domestic German affairs, and the allegations of the Berlin Government outrageously spread throughout Europe and the New World will not obscure the truth, which is perfectly apparent to all impartial spectators.

"Whatever may be to-morrow the Constitution of Germany, whatever may be later on the mutual relations of the States which on the morrow of the Treaty composed the German Empire, we will never think of violating the will of the populations and will never nourish any project of annexation. But we will not cease to demand permanent guaranties of security. Those promised us at Versailles have not been given."

All France asks of her allies, according to Mr. Poincaré, is "observance of the Treaty they signed with us," and he went on to explain that—

"The German debt was conscientiously fixt by the Reparations Commission. This fixation was not made, as has been said, without sufficient examination, and solely on the demands of the interested Governments. On the contrary, prolonged studies were devoted to the question, and frequent hearings were given to the Reich spokesmen. The English demand was reduced by the Commission, which judged it exaggerated.

"The figure arrived at was accepted by the Government of Lloyd George, and on May 5, 1921, was contained in the schedule of payments drafted by the Allies on the formal proposal of the London Cabinet. This schedule of payments was communicated to the Reich by means of an ultimatum. The fixation then was definitive, and, inasmuch as it was reached in execution of the Treaty, can not be modified without our consent. The Treaty provides expressly that no reduction can be granted to Germany except by unanimity of the creditor Governments, and France has endured too much to give consent to this reduction."

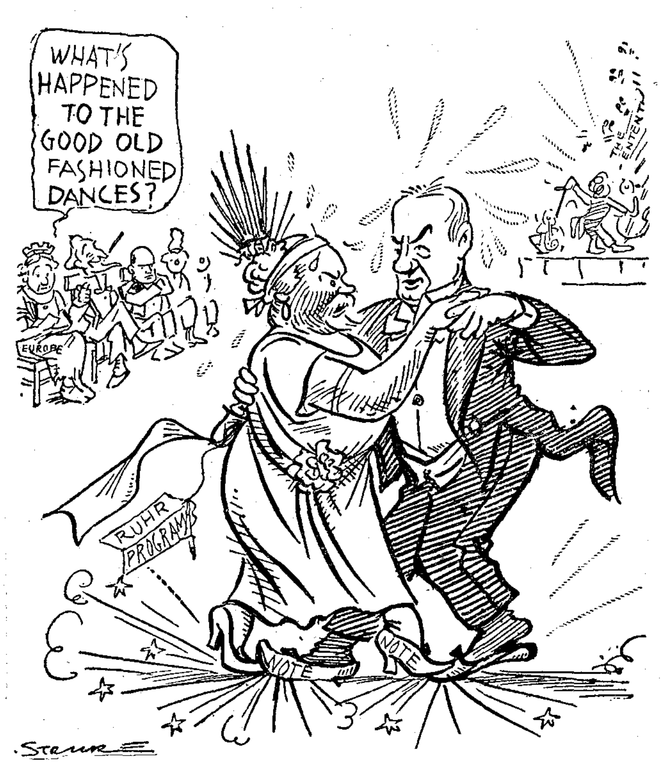
A startling accusation in Mr. Poincaré's Sampigny speech, according to some Paris correspondents, is that Germany has for several months paralyzed supervision by the Interallied Military Commission, and he averred that:

"She has dodged most of the obligations she undertook regarding the number and equipment of men under colors. She has prepared rapidly to readapt her factories to the making of cannon and munitions. In several days she could equip an air fleet. She has shaken off none of the military influences which so long dominated her. She encourages or tolerates everywhere enraged propaganda of revenge and imperialism. We would, then, be very imprudent indeed not to remain on our guard or to abandon or weaken our means of protection.

"Neither are we disposed to sacrifice our right to reparations. Everything happening to-day tends to show we are entirely right to seize our guaranties. If we had not seized them, if last January we had simply given Germany a moratorium for the two or three years she asked, she would not only to-day not be paying us anything, but would have been free to continue to enrich herself at our expense and supply all the factories of the Reich with the coal from the Ruhr.

"Now, on the contrary, Germany has an interest in taking measures necessary to pay her creditors. She knows we will not surrender our guaranties before we have received the total of our reparations. It is for her by a sincere effort to hasten the date of our evacuation of the Ruhr."

A sharp contrast appears in the estimates of the effect of Mr. Poincaré's statement at Sampigny in the cable dispatches of various American press correspondents. One correspondent at London wires that the speech "comes in the nature of a cold douche to the hopes raised here by the preliminary reports of France's intentions," while another advises us that "despite its guarded tone and insistence that no action must be taken which will displace the authority of the Reparations Commission, the utterance of the French Premier is being hailed as registering a decided advance over his hitherto unyielding attitude." Among the London press, we find *The Times* saying:


WHAT'S HAPPENED TO THE GOOD OLD FASHIONED DANCES?
EUROPE
RUHR PROGRAM
NOTE
NOTE
STRUBE

THE ENTENTE BLUES

BOTH TOGETHER: "Do you reverse?"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

"Study of M. Poincaré's speech can leave no doubt as to the general tenor of his reply to the British proposal. By all means, he said in effect, let us have an inquiry, but what fresh steps is it necessary to take? The Reparations Commission is there and every day it is carrying out expert inquiries. At each of its sittings 'it has had the good fortune to have a semi-official representative of the United States' in attendance, and the Commission, M. Poincaré declares, has always given proof of its impartiality—a statement with which others will not agree without serious qualifications.

"There are other statements, too, in Poincaré's address which it is difficult to accept unreservedly. He asserts, for example, that France has always remained scrupulously aloof from German internal affairs. The evidence of eye-witnesses in the Ruhr and in the Bavarian Palatinate does not bear this out."

In similar tone, the London *Westminster Gazette* suggests that, "if Poincaré refuses to cooperate" in a conference which can do something real, regardless of whether it "is or is not subordinate to the Reparations Commission," then the British Government "should at once ask America whether she will come into a conference of which France is not a member," and "on that point President Coolidge has reserved freedom for further consideration." Prominent among the section of the British press which has backed up France on the Ruhr occupation and its consequences, are the London *Daily Mail* and the London *Morning Post*. Of Mr. Poincaré's speech at Sampigny, *The Morning Post* observes:

"M. Poincaré to our mind is perfectly justified in standing by the Treaty and Reparations Commission. For one thing, it provides the only basis on which unity of the Allies can be maintained.

"Let us suppose, for example, that M. Poincaré were to give his approval to the wider conference suggested by Marquis Curzon. That conference would at once be confronted with a sharp conflict of opinion between Italy, which refuses to discuss reparations apart from indebtedness, and the United States, which insists on the two subjects being held rigidly apart. Such a conference having to face such a situation would probably end in being as great a failure as Genoa itself.

"Again, M. Poincaré refuses to reduce the amount of reparations which has already been fixt. But why should he surrender? The United States gives no sign of reducing its claims on France. Why, then, should France, and, incidentally, this country, always be asked to reduce their claims against a country which launched and lost the war, and which has tried by every means in its power to win, or at least to shipwreck the peace?

"If all the Allies were as resolute as Poincaré, or as determined as the United States, in getting its money back, Germany would soon be brought to reason."

OUR CONSTITUTION AMONG FOREIGN FRIENDS

WHAT'S THE CONSTITUTION between friends, the remark that immortalized a defunct Congressman who would otherwise have passed into oblivion with many others, has been often noted, but the Constitution of the United States, as between our friends in Europe and ourselves, has provoked much study overseas ever since the failure of the Senate to back up Mr. Wilson's action at Versailles. In these days the test of the working of the United States Constitution comes in foreign relations, according to a contributor to the London *Times* who says: "To foreigners it may appear that the failure of the United States to ratify the Constitution of the League of Nations marks a defect in the American system; to many Americans it seems that the Constitution may allow the President to commit their country to dangerous engagements which the country will be reluctant to honor." The wording of the following paragraph of Article II—"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur"—is declared by this writer to be absolutely clear and precise. He proceeds:

"The power lies in the Senate on the recommendation of the President, the reason assigned by Hamilton for the insistence on a two-thirds majority being the danger that the President may be tempted by avarice or ambition to aid a foreign Power to the detriment of the United States. . . . While many treaties have been approved by the Senate, many also have been disallowed. The position is undoubtedly a difficult one. The Plenipotentiary of another State negotiates with the American President, who does not, in his turn, possess full powers, a situation which recalls mid-nineteenth-century conditions, when European States negotiated treaties with the Tycoon of Japan, only to find that there was a higher power, the Mikado, in the background. Yet it must be remembered that the foreign negotiator is fully aware of the limits of the President's powers and that, however this proviso may hamper a State aiming at a world policy, it has certainly secured the object which its authors had in view—the keeping of the United States out of European entanglements."

These observations of the *Times* contributor are elicited by a new study of "The Constitution of the United States," from the pen of an American, Thomas J. Norton, and his English critic reminds us that the English have been "accustomed for many years to obtain their information" on the history and working of the American Constitution from the first part of Lord Bryce's "American Commonwealth." But since Lord Bryce wrote, it is recalled, the Constitution has undergone amendments on four separate points, two of them at least of vital importance, while it has been "tested by the strain of a foreign war, waged under conditions which its framers either never contemplated or did their best to avoid." According to the *Times* contributor, "the greatest failure" of the Constitution has been in the matter of the election of Presidents, and he calls attention to the fact that—

> "The framers of the Constitution did not desire a king, but they desired the best possible man for a position of almost kingly power. Hence they devised a system of double election, reckoning that the Presidential electors chosen by popular vote would themselves be the best citizens of their States and would make free and careful choice of the best citizen of the Republic to be its head. But the evolution of the party system and party machine has reduced these electors to mere delegates bound by an honorable understanding to vote for their party candidate; and this fact, combined with the general abstention of the best citizens from an active part in political life, has led to the frequent election of a mediocrity. The adoption of the Seventeenth Amendment, removing all possibility of indirect election to the Senate, registered the failure of a similar, tho smaller, effort by the framers of the Constitution. It is to this fundamental division of powers that the most striking difference between present-day methods in Great Britain and America is due."

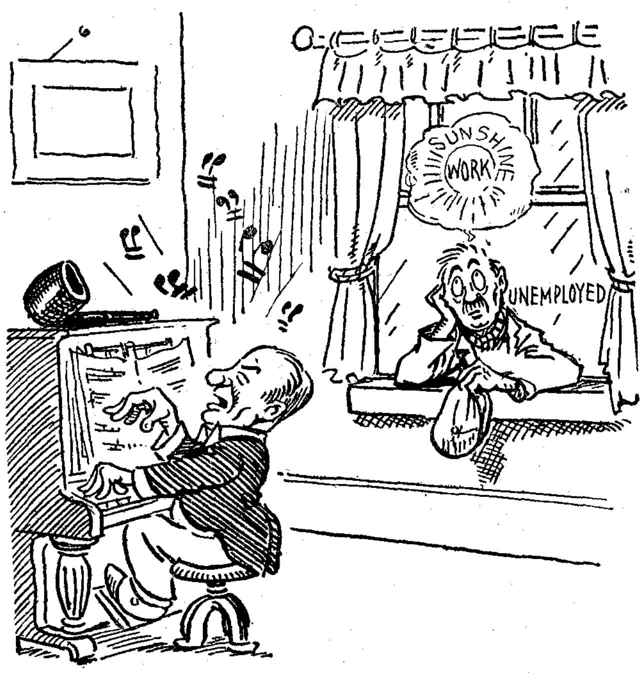
ENGLAND'S FOURTH WORKLESS WINTER

ON THE THRESHOLD of the fourth winter of unemployment, with no sign of any better dealing with the problem than the Government has shown during the past three years, some English editors tell us, England has a home puzzle to solve as difficult and ominous as the foreign puzzle of reparations. If uninsured workers be included, notes the London *Westminster Gazette*, "we have already approximately two millions of people idle, and these figures are all too likely to increase as the winter proceeds." It appears that the Government has plans to provide work for some 200,000 men, and "it is anticipated that half as many again will receive employment indirectly owing to the demand for goods and services created by these plans." But *The Westminster Gazette* asserts that such efforts, tho by no means to be despised, are "quite inadequate in view of the long continuance and the increasing seriousness of the industrial disease with which we are confronted." This newspaper and others advocate business with Russia as one remedy for the unemployment malady, and says:

> "Russia, however, has been grievously stricken, and will need extensive credits with which to finance her necessary purchases abroad. Comparatively few of our struggling industries are now in a position to take the combined commercial and political risks involved in large transactions with her. But the Government could remove most of the political risk by recognizing the Russian Government, and mitigate the commercial risk by extending the export credits scheme to cover trade with Russia. The first is an obvious step, which will ultimately have to be taken, for there is now less indication than ever of any early or fundamental change in the political situation in Russia. The second, even if some money were lost, would be less disastrous than the spending of countless millions on relief, for it would at least cause some of the unemployed to be reabsorbed in their normal occupations. And there is every chance that the money would not be lost, and that instead the traders of this country might be early in the field in a country of almost unlimited possibilities. We owe our commercial position to our readiness in the past to take the risks of the pioneer, and we shall not recover it if we now shrink from them."

A British authority, Sir Lynden Macassey, treating England's unemployment problem as "a national emergency" calls attention to the fact in the London *Sunday Times* that most urgent of all is the need of "an unremitting and indefatigable policy to stimulate the wheels of normal trade into increased activity even by artificial means, and to develop new markets in place of those from which we have been ousted." We read then:

> "It is primarily a matter of money, and can not to anything like the requisite extent be financed out of the national revenue. If it is right to raise a national loan to kill our enemies, may it not be sound to raise another to save our fellow-countrymen? It would be subscribed.
>
> "There are some cognate questions upon which it is imperative that the Government should come quickly to a decision. Is arable agriculture to perish, as assuredly it will unless speedy assistance is forthcoming? Already troops of agricultural workers, deprived of their livelihood, receiving no unemployment benefit, but only Poor Law relief, are streaming into the towns, where they are adding to urban difficulties, of themselves sufficiently exacting, and are accentuating still further the local housing problem. And what of the national food supplies if ever there should be another war?"



"DON'T SHOOT THE PIANIST—"

"Tho' you're weary waiting for the sunshine,
There's a silver lining shining thro'—"

—*The Daily Express* (London).

We are told further that in England many industries are clamoring for consideration of another vital matter. They have seen their products driven out of overseas markets by low-priced foreign commodities, sold immensely cheaper than the British article, as a result of depreciated exchanges, and—

> "They now find themselves hopelessly undercut even in the home market by the same competitors. These competitors are countries who, tho debtor to Great Britain, are not honoring their obligations, and who owe their depreciated exchanges to their refusal to make the sacrifices which Britain has honorably made. The employers and the work people in these afflicted industries, many of the former traditional, and all the latter political free-traders, insist that their industries can never be nursed back to life until they are protected against this process of strangulation. They find no place in the scheme of things envisaged by the gospel of free-trade for the conditions which have arisen, and can discern no semblance of apostasy, but only justice, in their entreaties for protection."

The London *New Statesman* remembers that for the past four years the workmen have been receiving doles, altho everybody insisted that work is better than doles. The Labor party itself has prest for work rather than doles, according to this weekly, but—

> "Labor is the Opposition and the political minority, and whatever it proposes is rejected as a political matter of course, unless there are other strong forces to support its claims. If we could look forward to a speedy and complete recovery of trade, the conditions would be different; but who supposes that we can? It is necessary, if we would achieve a change of policy, to go roundabout, and to attempt, first of all, to rouse the country to the realities of the situation. We suggest, to those who see the inadequacy of the measures now proposed, the need for taking counsel together and for promoting a resolute movement of inquiry and agitation on a non-political basis wide enough to include them all. We are certain that, failing the creation of an informed body of opinion among the public, the present policy of drift will continue indefinitely, wasting disastrously both our economic and our human resources. For doles not only impoverish the nation; they also degrade and spoil those who receive them. Whereas work both produces economic values in return for what it consumes, and preserves men from the human ill that is the product of dependent idleness."

In the London *Workers Weekly*, official organ of the Communist party of Great Britain, Comrade Pollitt argues for a General Staff of Labor, similar to the General Staff of an army, in order to amalgamate the efforts of the various trade unions, every one of which is now "left to devise its own policy without regard to its effects on other unions." He adds:

> "What would such a General Staff of Labor do?
>
> "It would first tackle the most important problem facing the workers—unemployment. Instead of confining its activity to passing a pious resolution on this subject, it would initiate a joint campaign with the unemployed organization for full support for all those for whom work can not be found. The effect of this cooperation would be that the present policy of segregation, so far as the unemployed and the employed are concerned, would be ended. The danger and mistakes of the past three winters would be avoided. Instead of a movement, led only by the unemployed, it would be a movement led by the joint representatives of the whole working class. In the past the great weakness of the unemployed movement has been that the vast mass of unemployed skilled workers have not joined up in the unemployed committees. The reason for this is partly due to the long years of craft traditions, and the belief that their particular trade unions were all-sufficing for them. Both these ideas have been steadily broken down, and now if there is one class of labor that should be joining the unemployed movement it is the out-of-work craftsmen."

In a letter from Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P. (Labor), to Sir Montague Barlow, the Minister of Labor, which is reproduced in part by the London *Times*, Mr. Clynes severely criticized the Government for its handling of the unemployment problem. In reply, Sir Montague Barlow wrote as follows:

> "The details of the Government's measures for dealing with the unemployment situation will doubtless be a matter for explanation and discussion as soon as the House meets, but meanwhile I can assure you that we have been actively engaged in developing and, as far as practicable, expanding the program of which I announced the outlines before the Recess."

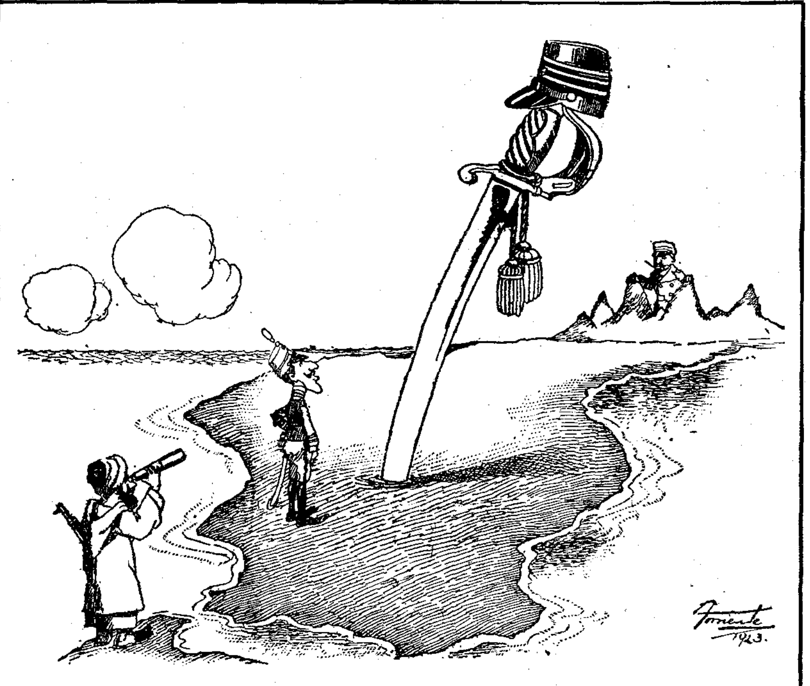
SPAIN'S DIRECTORATE ON TRIAL

DISRUPTION AND DISTRUST form the present reckoning of the Military Directorate in Spain, presided over by General Primo Rivera, according to bitter antagonistic critics, who charge that the "masters of the hour in Spain," by their lack of constructive ability, confirm the views of those who held that Spain's "counterfeit of Fascism" was offered as legal tender without sufficient preparation. Press dispatches from Port Vendres, on the Franco-Spanish frontier, inform us that rumor in the best informed political circles hints that arrangements are well under way to hand the control of the Government over to a combination of men of distinctly civil character. The head of the Directorate, we are told, without making any categoric statement on this point, has let it be understood that the administration has need of civilian aides who are thoroughly acquainted with the complicated machinery of government. In the Spanish press we are reminded that one of the first measures adopted by the Military Directorate was the suppression by royal decree of all the municipal bodies in the country, thus depriving all communities of their local government. The object was, it appears, to eliminate the busy political bosses who might influence the elections, but says *El Sol* of Madrid:

> "In spite of the shower of congratulations that will pour on the Directorate for this measure, we must remind the people that the *coup d'état* of September 13 did not succeed merely for the purpose of engineering theatrical regulations of dubious value. Many sympathized with the Army, because they thought some change for the better would result. What has been done with the municipalities is perfectly stupid. The substitution of aldermen and mayors by their alternates is simply a change of persons without a change in policies. Substitution of popular elections, by officials appointed by the Government, is utterly nonsensical. What we need is more civic education. The political bosses will not disappear until the electorate become aware of their rights. No violent measure will remedy conditions whose ills are caused by popular ignorance, intolerance and fear."

Altho it was reported that an air-tight press censorship had been established on the day Primo de Rivera took control, still we find outspoken criticism of the new régime in many newspapers. For instance, in speaking of the dissolution of the Cortes (parliament), *El Imparcial* of Madrid observes:

> "The failure of the parliamentary system does not originate in the system itself, but in the inability of the congressmen to carry out campaign pledges, in their obstinacy in refusing to adopt progressive legislation and measures necessary to the country's welfare, in a word, in an unpardonable blindness to the people's mandates. We insist, therefore, that it is not the democratic structure which has failed, but the men who, under cover of democracy, pursued their own conveniences. If the revolutionary wave initiated by Primo de Rivera and his associates does not submerge the host of politicians whose hold on the people is so powerful, the effects of the military uprising will be doubly harmful. And the reason is clear. If the causes of discontent persist, new military movements, encouraged by the success of the first one, will be



SPAIN IN CUBAN EYES

King Alfonso is astonished at the sudden growth of this new kind of vegetation.

—*La Politica Comica* (Havana).

set in motion to get hold of the Government, and if this happens, where shall we stop? This revolution, that we can call tame, in spite of its having been engineered by soldiers, will infuse new elements of danger in our national life if it fails to educate the electorate so as to eliminate hereafter the influence of the professional politician."

Besides the question of the elections, two other problems confront the Directorate, namely, Morocco and the National Railways. The Madrid *Epoca* remarks:

"The Directorate intrusted the problem of Morocco to a commission of survey which will present its findings in due time. The railroad question, however, is quite different, as a score of our most distinguished statesmen have taken up the matter, and their findings are so conclusive that no further study is required. Due to actual mismanagement, the State has to pay the railroads over 100,000,000 pesetas annually as subvention, and the burden does not seem to be on the road to diminution. Enjoying a free hand, the Directorate should at once reorganize the roads on the following lines: 1. No State management. 2. No State subvention. The lines impossible to be run at a profit should be consolidated or suppress."

A policy of progressive evacuation of Morocco is contemplated in certain circles, if we are to believe no less an authority than Señor Gasset, Ex-Minister and leader of the Conservative party, who in *La Epoca* says:

"If an impartial investigation shows us that we can not continue our African adventure, let us consider the problem in its true light and shorn of the sentimental exaggeration generally given it by the public. If the withdrawal is unavoidable, we think Spain's position could be greatly improved. The millions wasted in Africa would be spent in public works within the Peninsula. As regards military prestige, all Europe knows and history confirms the truth that Spain has always fought bravely, to such an extent that we are frequently referred to as a people who know how to die but not how to live."

Intensely nationalistic measures were ordered in the first days of the dictatorship, according to the press, when the display of foreign flags elsewhere than at foreign embassies was strictly forbidden. Infractions of the rule were punishable by six years' imprisonment and fines running from 500 to 5,000 pesetas. (A peseta now equals about 13½ cents.) The penalty for separatist propaganda is twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000 pesetas. Armed intent of separatism is punishable by twelve years' imprisonment. Resistance or opposition to any local or national authority is punishable by death.

We learn from the press also that General Primo de Rivera emulated Italian Fascism by ordering the formation of the Somaten throughout Spain. This organization of Somaten takes its name from the old civic guards of Spain, when every male citizen was called to the defense of the city against armed invasions by rival cities or states. The call was given through a peculiar chiming of bells located in the city halls or main churches, and as soon as alarm was given, the armed citizen had to answer the call of the Somaten. Parallels between the Spanish and Italian adventures are frequently drawn. Señor Goicoechea, ex-Minister and member of the Liberal party, declares in *La Epoca* that:

"Between the Italian and the Spanish movements there is no basic difference. In Italy, there was a national upheaval with the sympathy of the Army. In Spain there has been an Army upheaval with the sympathy of the nation. Not one single man offered himself to defend the fallen Government, and not a tear has been shed; we can thus judge of the little signification the defunct Government had in the national life."

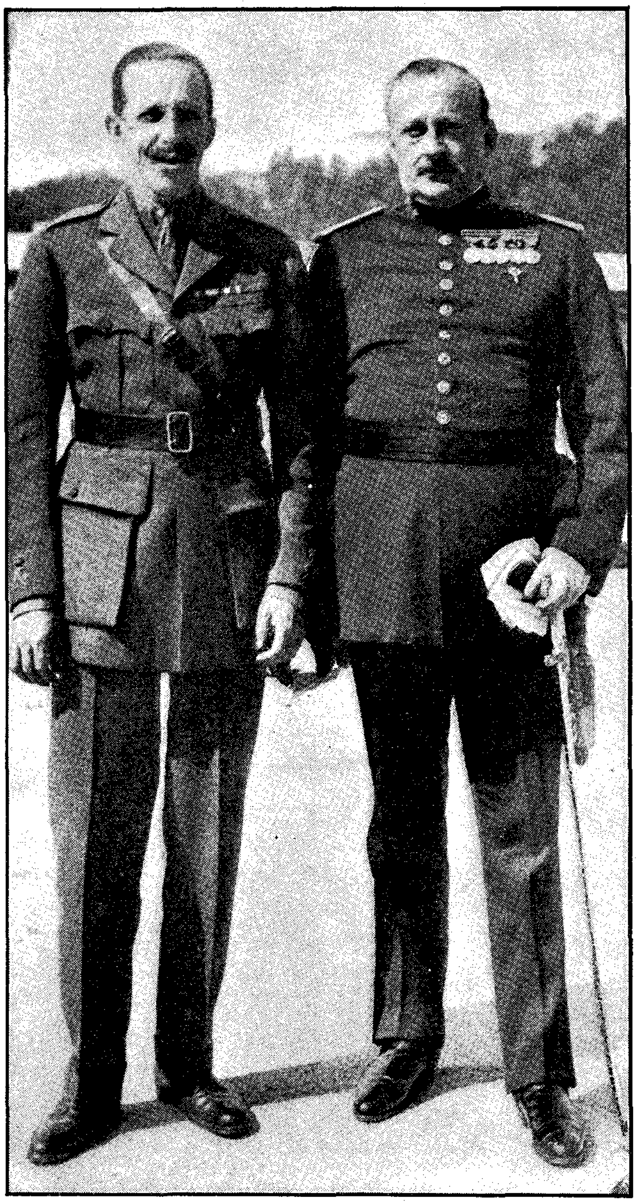
Less optimistic views are held by *El Socialista* of Barcelona, which says:

"The Military Directorate has failed to remedy existing unjustices. We can not agree or sympathize with its policies. Convinced of the impossibility to reach our goal at present we are yet ready to cooperate and help to find a solution of our national problems. But where is the lead to come from? We turn away in despair from the old material only to find the new one still less disposed to use a little common sense."

A change is predicted by some in the organization of the Directorate, inasmuch as the lack of experience of many of its members hampers all constructive efforts. The separatist tendencies of the important province of Catalonia, whose capital is Barcelona, center of Spain's commerce and industry, seems to require the handling and attention of men versed in the battles of diplomacy.

The situation has not lacked certain touches of humor. Thus it is reported that when Señor Alba, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the fallen Cabinet of the Marquis of Alhucemas, crossed the French border fearing for his personal safety, in view of the public clamor accusing him of improper financial dealings with the Moors, he telegraphed to Primo de Rivera, declaring his intention never to return to Spain, whose future he saw "as bad as a second Mexico." Primo de Rivera replied immediately:

"I have no objection to your departure, but before going any farther, kindly return the automobile in which you ride, which is the property of the Spanish nation."



International photograph

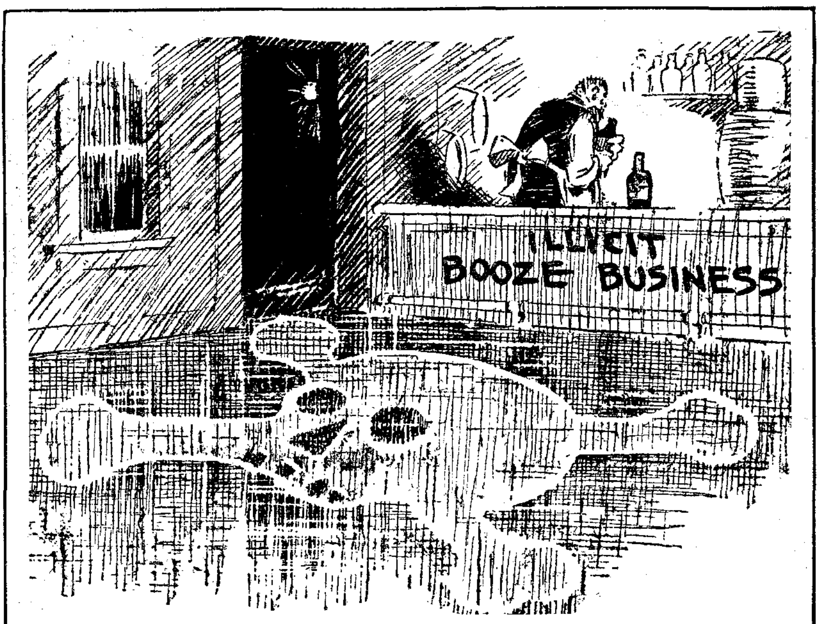
SPAIN'S KING, AND HER DICTATOR

King Alfonso and General Primo de Rivera, heads of Spain's new Government, which is criticized as being no more efficient than military directorates ever were, but which is defended as the new broom sweeping out old political abuses.

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE POISON IN PROHIBITION MOONSHINE

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN by the pre-Prohibition moonshiner to insure the purity of his product are now thrown to the winds, we are told by J. M. Doran and G. F. Beyer, of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau. In a paper on "The Character of Moonshine Liquor," read before the Food and Drug Section of the American Public Health Association, they assert that most of the modern illicitly distilled liquor produces so authentic a "punch" that a knockout is by no means infrequent. The poisons always present in raw liquor, which are properly reduced by aging or by redistillation, are retained, owing to haste to market the valuable product; and the results are as stated above. The most casual survey of the public press must impress every one, the writers say, with the vicious if not deadly character of the illicit liquor that is now being dealt in and consumed for beverage purposes. It is doubtful what percentage of cases of alcoholism show after-effects or involvements more serious than those prior to Prohibition, but they believe there is ample evidence in the shape of fragmentary reports by the press, heads of hospital staffs and public officials, to show that while alcoholism is less prevalent, its attendant and after effects are more serious. They say:



THE FACE ON THE BARROOM FLOOR

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"We may eliminate from the present consideration the seemingly periodic and deadly wood alcohol or methanol drinking epidemics. The results measured in deaths and total blindness are ghastly. That methanol is the cause is at once apparent, but the criminals all too frequently escape. We must assume that the manufacture of illicit liquors with methanol is a matter of ignorance on the part of the compounder, and while he is a law-breaker at heart, it is inconceivable that he is also a murderer. The same is true even, tho it be in a less degree, of the illicit compounder of liquors who uses any one of the denatured alcohols which contain a varying percentage of methanol ranging from 2 to 10 per cent.

"Neither is it necessary to dwell at any great length on the illicit beverage use of liquors prepared from rectified or redistilled denatured alcohols of the many authorized formulas, the drinking of tincture of ginger, proprietary remedies, or toilet-waters. The character of the beverage is known and quite accurate deductions may be made. These abuses are apparently becoming much less as time goes on.

"The laboratories of the Internal Revenue Bureau have examined not less than 75,000 samples of illicitly distilled liquors alone subsequent to Prohibition, and the chemist is able to point out some definite outstanding facts when the question of the effect on the public health of so-called 'pure corn liquor' or straight-out 'moonshine' is seriously considered. A large element of the present drinking public is disposed to resort to the liquor of seemingly known and recent origin under the impression that it is at least safe and pure. The results of our analyses show that this may be a fallacy. The evident stupefying or knockout effects of this liquor point to the same conclusion.

"For generations the moonshiner knew that the heads or first running of the distillation and the tails should be thrown away. He also knew that the middle run must be redistilled several times to make what to him was a passable mountain dew. He was extremely careful of his yeast and guarded it jealously. He did not know that the heads were high in aldehydes or that the tails were high in fusel oil. Neither did he know that redistilling over and over still further eliminated aldehydes and fusel oil, yet he knew by experience that unless he did do these things even the strong man of the hills could not stand up under the load.

"Even the distillery product was not considered potable when first made, but was aged in wooden barrels for years before being considered fit for sale as beverage liquor.

"The chemists of the Internal Revenue Laboratory now note that samples which come into the laboratory in connection with raids on moonshine distilleries usually show a high content of acetaldehyde. The 'ranker' the liquor the higher the aldehyde content. The reason is the impossibility of fermentation control by the moonshiner. The simple pot still and the eagerness for more profits in not discarding heads and tails did the rest, and the liquor presented to the trustful purchaser had everything that is needed to deliver a complete knockout.

"The presence of copper and zinc salts is by no means unusual in these illicit liquors. The condenser of the still or the vessels in which the liquor is handled are the source of these metallic salts. The effects of these salts when taken internally are so well known as to require little comment. Many a case of poisoning or acute gastritis is no doubt due to this factor alone.

"The medical and chemical literature contains very little data on the toxicity of acetaldehyde. Holland's Medical Chemistry and Toxicology states 'Acetaldehyde is a rapid intoxicant, inducing profound stupor and deleterious after-effects, such as attend the drinking of high wines (raw spirits) which have not been deprived of it as they should be before taking internally.'

"The U. S. Dispensatory states that acetaldehyde possesses marked antiputrescent properties, meat being preserved for months by its aqueous solution. The intoxication caused by it in animals is characterized by a very great loss of sensibility, rapidity of action and deleterious after-effects. Upon the respiration it exerts a powerful influence: in small doses quickening it, in large doses depressing it. The temperature is much diminished.

"It would be extremely interesting and instructive if a thorough study could be made of the action of the various aldehydes in varying percentages in alcoholic solution, as more light could then be thrown on a question which at present rests to some extent on speculation. It is hoped that this problem may be pursued further in the chemical and biological laboratories.

"One statement may be made definitely, however, and that is that the harmful constituent or constituents of new whisky if they be aldehydes is and can only be removed in one of two ways: either by fractionating in an alcohol column or long

HOW THE RADIO BRINGS PLEASURE TO THE DEAF

Members of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing, 126 East 59th Street, New York City, enjoying a musical number.

aging in a wooden barrel. Neither of these ways appears to be open or available to the present-day moonshiner.

"Public enlightenment on these matters is necessary. The work of the chemist is rendered ineffective unless other professions interested in public-health matters lend their efforts toward bringing a fuller knowledge of these basic scientific facts before all.

"The public is entitled to know these things in order that it may act with intelligence in its own protection."

HOW FLU RECURS

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF PERIODICITY in outbreaks of influenza is afforded by a recent increase in the number of cases of the disease in London and other English cities, according to Dr. George W. McCoy, director of the U. S. Hygienic Laboratory. But the recurrence of the disease in England does not necessarily mean an epidemic here, he said, as quoted in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"The reports from overseas stated that the first increase in the number of cases of influenza in English cities was noted during the third week in September. This was nearly 33 weeks from the date of the last outbreak there, a period which is coming to be associated with revivals of the disease. This period was first observed by Dr. Brownlee, statistician of the British Medical Research Council, and it has been recently confirmed, so London reports state, by the health authorities of Liverpool. Commenting on these reports, Dr. McCoy said: 'There is much evidence for a recurrent periodicity in influenza epidemics for a period of some years following a general world epidemic such as was experienced in 1918-1919. This period seems to be close to eight months or 33 weeks from the beginning of one epidemic to that of another, altho irregularities sometimes occur. This is particularly true if a recurrence is due during the warm months. In such a case only a few cases are usually noted, and no real epidemic develops. For example the 33 weeks' period since the outbreak of the last epidemic here ended late in August, but there has been no outbreak. The next date for recurrence, if the period holds good, is late next spring, but the lateness of the season will probably prevent much of an outbreak.'

"Dr. McCoy called attention to a periodicity in epidemics of other infectious diseases such as measles and scarlet fever. 'It has been found in New York,' he said, 'that measles is much more prevalent on alternate years, while for scarlet fever the period seems to be four or five years. Why this is so, we do not know.'

"Some medical authorities in England have hazarded a guess that influenza recurs periodically and spontaneously in some individuals who have suffered from the disease and have cited the outbreak of the disease on ships which have been long at sea as favoring such a theory, but it has as yet not found general acceptance."

RADIO'S PROMISE TO THE DEAF

RADIO WILL NOT CURE DEAFNESS. It will, however, enable the partially deaf person to hear that which he could not hear in the ordinary way. He who is hard of hearing may often "listen in" perfectly well, with his brothers and sisters whose ears are unimpaired. In order to clear up the facts about radio and deafness, which he asserts have been misrepresented in the public press, Dr. Harold Hays, president of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, contributes to *What's in the Air* (Chicago) a plain statement of what radio already means to those whose hearing is affected. Writes Dr. Hays:

"Ill-advised current reports in the press heralding the curing of deafness by means of radio are likely to be misunderstood, with the result that too much may be hoped for. I have not made the statement that radio would actually be the means to improve or restore hearing. As to that only the future will tell.

"But radio offers a source of happiness to the deafened which at present is unrealizable. Our eyes were opened to its possibilities by the following case: One of the directors of the New York League for the Hard of Hearing has been hopelessly deaf for years; so much so that he can only understand when an electric device is attached to each ear. Altho in the music-publishing business, he had not been able to hear music for over twenty years. He never went to a concert or a banquet. He never mingled in social activities. A friend suggested a radio receiving set. To his amazement, he could hear so well that now he sits in his easy-chair of an evening, with headphones clapped on his ears, and hears concerts, speeches, market reports, jazz, and bed-time stories. When he told me about it, his eyes filled with tears of happiness and he said: 'Doctor, I never expected to hear the human voice again—I feel as tho I were reborn—my life is made over again.'

"What does this mean for the future? It means two things—first it means untold happiness to those whose minds have been in darkness for many years, and secondly, it means that they or the experimenters in radio may discover some new method for alleviating deafness.

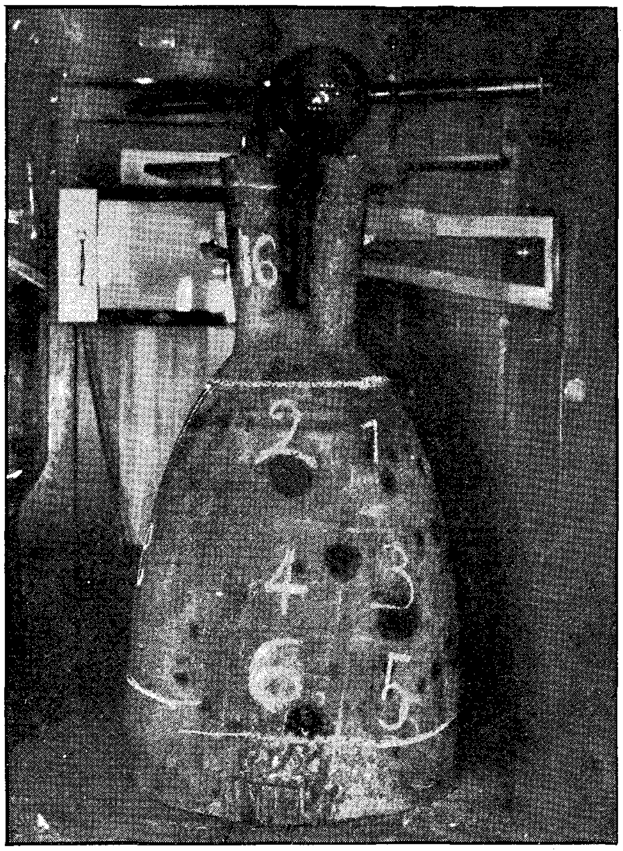
"At present the New York League is experimenting with a radio set, working in conjunction with skilled radio engineers. They wish to amplify sound so that the hearers will not only be entertained, but their ears will receive exercise at the same time.

"However, I wish to stress particularly the fact that in 90 per cent. of cases, deafness begins in childhood. In many cases, it is preventable at that time. It is not preventable later in life and, unfortunately, neither radio nor any other means has been found to later increase the hearing.

"I sincerely hope that radio will solve the problem to some extent, but if it does nothing more than give that added happiness of which the deafened have so little, it will have done a great deal."

HIDDEN DEFECTS IN STEEL SHOWN BY X-RAYS

THE USE OF THE X-RAY in diagnosis is now so common that most of us have had some part of our bodies photographed with this penetrating form of light. Now it is actually being used to explore steel castings for hidden defects. Several months ago this subject was treated in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering*, in an article rather too technical for popular reading, written by Dr. H. H. Lester, who has done important work in this field at the U. S. Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts. Now we find it still further elucidated in *The Iron Age* (New York) by Dr. Ancel St. John, of the Union Carbide Company's laboratories, who has made improvements in the process.



SITTING FOR ITS PICTURE

A four-hundred-pound steel casting prepared for the taking of one of Dr. Lester's radiographs.

"What use are X-rays in the steel industry?" asks Dr. St. John. Ten years ago, he replies, the answer would have been, "No use at all!" To-day, however, owing to the activities of investigators in this country and abroad, the response is different. X-rays now enable us to go beyond the realm of the metallurgical microscope in studying the reasons for the special properties of treated steels. He says:

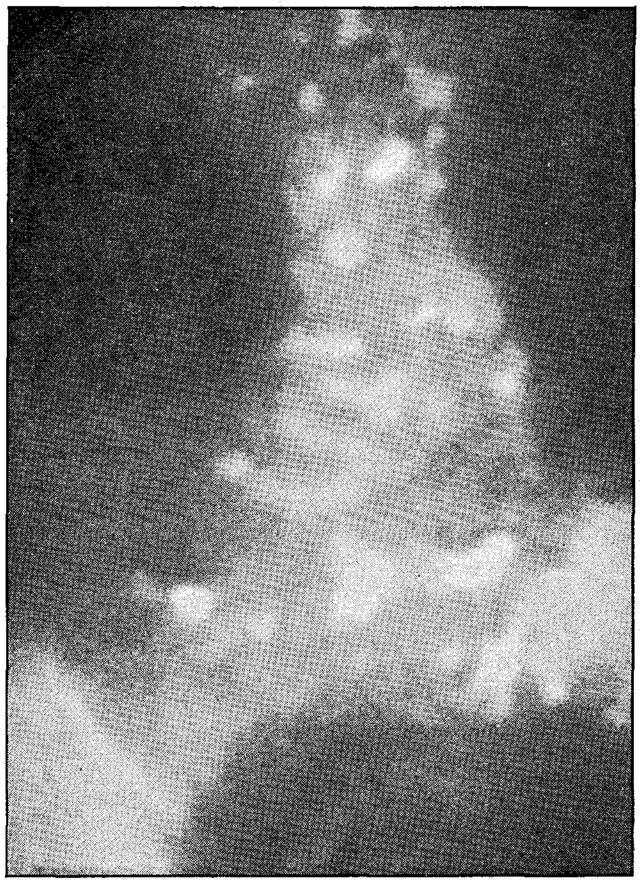
"The method used for finding hidden defects in steel with the X-rays is similar to that used by the surgeon in examining the human body, except that since the materials examined are much less transparent to the rays a much greater penetrating power is required. The object to be examined is interposed between the X-ray tube and a photographic film and exposed for the proper length of time to X-rays of the appropriate character. In the resulting shadow-picture cavities, thin spots and foreign matter of atomic weight lower than the material as a whole are recorded as regions of increased illumination, while foreign matter of higher atomic weight appears as a region of decreased illumination.

"A great deal of valuable information concerning X-ray examination of steel casting has been given by Dr. Lester of the Watertown Arsenal. Dr. Lester shows that more than three inches of steel can be radiographed satisfactorily in a 30-minute exposure. Cavities as small as 2 per cent. of the thickness can be detected with certainty.

"In using X-rays in this way it is necessary to protect the operators from the rays and to prevent stray secondary radiation from fogging the films. This may be done by working in a lead-walled room or by placing the X-ray tube in a lead-covered box, allowing the rays to pass through convenient openings to the objects undergoing examination and screening them off with lead beyond the object. In either case if the object does not extend beyond the edges of the film, or if it is much thinner in some parts than in others, it is necessary to provide auxiliary absorbers to make the illumination over the entire film of the same order of magnitude. Otherwise the effect will be much like trying to photograph a room with the camera facing a brightly lighted window.

"To overcome this difficulty the author has developed a method of immersing the object in a liquid of suitable absorbing power, in a container with parallel transparent faces.

"The advantages of X-ray examination are great. A few exposures, oftentimes a single exposure, will give more information than many sectionings. The nature, extent and location of all defects more than one-fiftieth of the thickness will be disclosed without harming the object in the least. If sections for macroscopic or microscopic study are desired, they can be made so as to be certain of displaying the particular defects to be investigated. Nor need X-ray examination be restricted to the research or development laboratory. In the shop, routine X-ray inspection of all material before beginning manufacture may in many cases be a profitable procedure. This will be particularly true if the subsequent labor costs are high and the losses by rejections due to disclosure of hidden defects in a late stage of manufacture are at all great. For X-ray inspection spots the hidden defects before any work is done.



Photos used by permission of Watertown Arsenal

WHAT THE X-RAY REVEALS IN STEEL

One of Dr. Lester's radiographs of the steel casting shown in the other picture. The light spots are thin places, defects, or pieces of foreign matter less dense than the steel.

"X-rays are already being used to help in making better steel products and to increase our understanding of the structure and properties of steel. X-ray inspection of moderate-sized castings and forgings is now a commercial possibility: the day may not be far distant when it will be common practise. X-ray analysis of the crystal structure of steel is at present confined to the research laboratory: it is not unreasonable to believe that the day is coming when it will be found in the control laboratory, and specifications for steel will call for a particular X-ray pattern as well as a particular chemical composition. It is well for the makers, the treaters and the users of steel to be thinking of these things and to be preparing to use X-rays profitably in the steel industry."

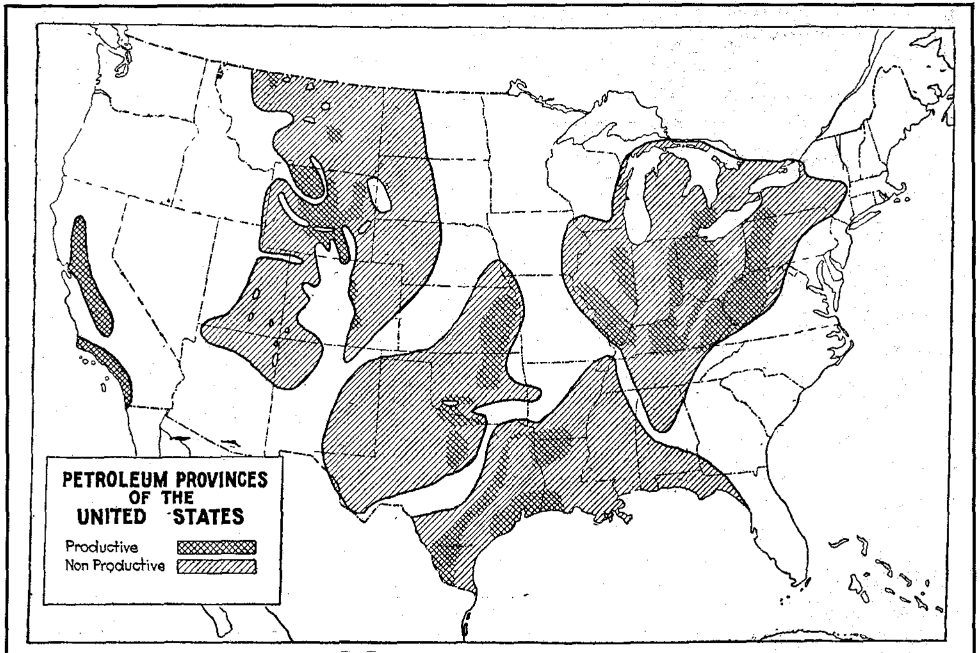
When the flaw stands revealed on the negative, how are we to know how deep it lies? In fact, may it not be only a surface mark? Dr. Lester tells us in his article how the depth of the defect is located:

"Comparison with the original casting may remove the doubt, but in important cases we use a stereoscope.

"Stereoscopic negatives are taken by making two exposures under as nearly identical conditions as possible, except that the X-ray tube is displaced the distance center to center of the observer's eyes."

OUR FIVE GREAT OIL "PROVINCES"

THE UNITED STATES has five great oil "provinces," or groups of fields, as may be seen from the accompanying map, presented by Ernest R. Lilley, assistant professor of geology in New York University, to illustrate an article on "Petroleum Provinces of the United States," contributed by him to *The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press* (New York). Professor Lilley tells us that our oil-production comes from five definitely limited areas beyond whose borders prospectors will search in vain. The way in which oil men name the areas where oil or gas is to be found is regarded by Professor Lilley as confusing. "Fields," and "oil-districts" are terms that have no distinct meaning, he says. In dividing our oil regions into "provinces," each composed of a connected or related group of "fields," the writer has made a distinct contribution to the simplification of oil terminology. He writes:



OUR FIVE GROUPS OF OIL-FIELDS

The shaded areas are, left to right, Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Mid-Continent, Gulf and Eastern provinces.

"East of the Rocky Mountains ten fields hold prominent positions in the oil industry. These group themselves in definite ways in three major units or provinces, which we may call the Eastern, the Mid-Continent, and the Gulf provinces. In the same way the fields of the West may be placed in two provinces, the Pacific and the Rocky Mountain.

"Of the five areas mentioned, the Eastern is naturally the one most developed and in consequence the easiest to discuss. As one goes from east to west from the Appalachian ridges one passes through in rapid succession four distinct fields: the westward-dipping Appalachian field; the Cincinnati arch, with its axis approximately north and south; the narrow La Salle field of eastern Illinois; and a group of isolated pools of minor importance in southwestern Illinois on the eastward-dipping slopes from the poorly defined Ozark mass.

"Between the area occupied by the four fields and the rest of the producing sections of the country there are, however, distinct barriers. Except in the Northwest, and in the Southwest, this area of oil-bearing beds is completely surrounded by territory in which drilling would be equivalent to throwing away money.

"To such wide areas as this I would apply the term 'oil provinces.' Such broad basins may not be oil-bearing throughout, for tho on one side the climatic conditions may be most suited to the growth of oil-source life, those prevailing on the other side may be distinctly unfavorable.

"The Mid-Continent basin, tho not fully uncovered, seems to have had a general southwest to northeast direction, and to have occupied the trough between the Rockies and the Ozarks. Dividing it into two subbasins, which, however, remained connected, was a series of east-west ridges. Within the larger basin four fields are now developed in part. The first of these, the north Mid-Continent or Ozark west slope field, is the most important. To the north of the Wichitas lies a field which is largely undeveloped, but the south slope field is well known as the source of the production of southern Oklahoma and North Texas. Immediately south is the north-central Texas field. No commercial production has been secured from the southwest or western portions of the major basin.

"The province is entirely distinct from the Gulf province, whose producing beds were not laid down until periods much later than those of its neighbor. In sections where sediments, deposited during periods when its waters covered what are now coastal plains, are again above the level of the Gulf, four distinct fields have been discovered: the Stratum and the Dome fields of Texas, southern Arkansas and Louisiana, the Tampico-Tuxpam area of eastern Mexico, and the Tehuantepec-Tabasco field of southern Mexico.

"The Rocky Mountain province contains beds which were formed during widely separated periods in the earth's history. The great sea which extended from northern New Mexico to Yukon Territory, and from western Kansas to eastern Utah, must have been in many places a series of connected seas rather than one large sea. In these small basins, whose development seems to have been greatest in Wyoming, the conditions appear to have been much more favorable to the formation of oil-bearing sediments than in the broad open waters to the north and east. Already numerous pools have been located on the flanks of these regional synclines, the most productive of which are the Big Horn and the Powder River basins.

"The Pacific epicontinental shelf province contains only two fields in the United States. These, tho capable of further extension, do not appear to be forerunners of others of the same type along the Pacific coast of the United States, altho fields may be discovered in Alaska and Mexico.

"I have made no attempt to indicate the areas in which prospecting might be attempted with the greatest chance of success. Before such suggestions can be offered in any new region its general geology must be fully understood. The drilling of test-wells on local structures five or six miles from a producing pool is a good business proposition, but the drilling of such wells hundreds of miles from any successful tests involves a chance altogether too great. The oil province is a definite limited area beyond the borders of which the prospector must not expect conditions prevailing within it to extend. Within the province further limits may be placed upon the areas suitable for testing, because of lack of porous containers and suitable structures or because of excessive carbonization."

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

Wide World photograph

"LET EVERY HERRING HANG BY ITS OWN HEAD"

Kipling, at St. Andrews, Scotland, admonishes the younger generation to be "independent," but not too much so.

KIPLING TO THE YOUNGER GENERATION

IF THEY HAD ASKED for a mentor, probably the Younger Generation would have hit upon Rudyard Kipling. He seems to have contributed as much to the spirit which animates them as any one of the despised elders. Perhaps it was with this thought that St. Andrews chose Kipling for its Lord Rector this year. Last year when we reported on the consulship of Sir James M. Barrie, we placed St. Andrews near Glasgow; one of the New York papers, referring to the present event, puts it in Edinburgh. One of our ever-watchful readers pointed out our mistake, so now we locate St. Andrews in Scotland. At each installation of a new Lord Rector it is the custom for the incumbent to "justify his appointment by a dissertation upon man or mind or morality as he sees it," says the London *Daily Telegraph;* and so when Kipling spoke, "the university listened to the writer who has most profoundly influenced his generation, in a mood and on a subject which were peculiarly his own." Kipling's theme, exprest in one word, was independence, and speaking to Scotsmen, he apologized as of one bringing "coals to Newcastle." But the spirit which he imputes by insinuation to the Scots will be acknowledged more wide-spread. "Independence," he is quoted, in papers like the London *Morning Post* and the New York *Herald* and *World,* "means, 'Let every herring hang by its own head'"; and he amplifies this aphorism as signifying "the blessed state of hanging on to as few persons and things as possible," which condition "leads up to the singular privilege of a man owning himself." Beginning somewhere down the column after Mr. Kipling has got himself well launched, we find him saying:

"Man knows that, at any moment, he can tell a lie that, for a while, will delay or divert the workings of cause and effect. Being an animal who is still learning to reason, he does not yet understand why with a little more, or a little louder, lying he should not be able permanently to break the chain of that law of cause and effect—the justice without the mercy—which he hates, and to have everything both ways in every relation of his life.

"In other words, we want to be independent of facts, for the younger we are the more intolerant we are of those who tell us that this is impossible. When I wished to claim my independence and to express myself according to the latest lights of my age (for there were lights even then), it was disheartening to be told that I could not expect to be clothed, fed, taught, amused, and comforted—not to say preached at—by others, and at the same time to practise toward them a savage and thorny independence.

"I imagine that you, perhaps, may have assisted at domestic conferences on these lines; but I maintain that we are not the unthinking asses that our elders called us. Our self-expression may have been a trifle crude, but the instinct that prompted it was that primal instinct of independence, which antedates the social one, and makes the younger at times a little difficult. It comes down from the dumb and dreadful epoch when all that Man knew was that he was himself, and not another; and therefore the loneliest of created beings; and *you* know that there is no loneliness to equal the loneliness of youth at war with its surroundings in a world that does not care.

"I can give you no great comfort in your war, but if you will allow me, I will give you a scientific parallel that may bear on the situation. Not once upon a time, but at many different times in different places and ages, it came over some one Primitive Man that he desired above everything to escape for a while from the sight and sound and the smell of his Tribe. It may

DO THEY NEED ANY KIPLING TO ADVISE THEM ABOUT INDEPENDENCE?

Girl students of St. Andrews, in red gowns, waiting to greet him.

have been an excellent Tribe, or it may have been an abominable one, but whichever it was, he had had enough of it for a time. . . .

"Morally his action was unassailable; his personal God had dictated it. Materially, his justification for his departure from the normal was the greasy, inconspicuous packet of iron rations on his shoulder; the trouble he had taken to get them; and the extent to which he was prepared not to break into them except as a last resort. For, without that material, backed by those purposes, his visions of his Totem, Spirit, or God would have melted back into the ruck of unstable unfulfilled dreams, and his own weariness of his Tribe would have returned upon himself in barrenness of mind and bitterness of soul. Because if a man has *not* his rations in advance, for any excursion of any kind that he proposes to himself, he must stay with his Tribe. He may swear at it aloud or under his breath. He may tell himself and his friends what splendid things he would do were he his own master, but as his Tribe goes so must he go—for his belly's sake. When and as it lies, so must he lie. Its people must be his people, and its God must be his God. Some men may accept this dispensation, some may question it. It is to the latter that I would speak.

"Remember always that, except for the appliances we make, the rates at which we move ourselves and our possessions through space, and the words which we use, nothing in life changes. The utmost any generation can do is to rebaptize each spiritual or emotional rebirth in its own tongue. Then it goes to its grave hot and bothered because no new birth has been vouchsafed for its salvation, or even its relief. And your generation succeeds to an unpromising and disheveled heritage. In addition to your own sins, which will be numerous, but quite normal, you have to carry the extra handicap of the sins of your fathers. This it is possible that many of you have already made clear to your immediate circle. But the point you probably omitted (as our generations did, when we used to deliver our magnificent unpublished orations *De Juventute*) is that no shortcomings on the part of others can save us from the consequences of our own shortcomings.

"It is also true that you were brought into this world without being consulted. But even this disability, from which, by the way, Adam suffered, tho it may justify our adopting a critical attitude toward First Causes, will not in the long run nourish our physical or mental needs. There seems to be an unscientific objection on the part of First Cause against being inquired of.

"For you who follow on the heels of the Great War are affected, as you are bound to be, by a demoralization not unlike that which overtakes a household where there has been long and severe illness, followed by a relaxation of domestic ritual, and accompanied by loud self-pity and large recrimination. Nor is this all your load. The past few years have so immensely quickened and emphasized all means of communication, visible and invisible, in every direction that our world—which is only another name for the Tribe—is not merely 'too much with us,' but moves, shouts, and moralizes about our bath and our bed through every hour of our days and nights.

"Even a normal world might become confusing on these terms, and ours is far from being normal. One-sixth of its area has passed bodily out of civilization, and much of the remainder appears to be divided, with no consciousness of sin, between an earnest intention to make earth hell as soon as possible, and an equally earnest intention, with no consciousness or presumption, to make it heaven on or before the same date. But you have ample opportunities of observing this for yourselves.

"The broad and immediate result is, partly through a recent necessity for thinking and acting in large masses, partly through the instinct of mankind to draw together and cry out when calamity hits them, and very largely through the quickening of communications, the power of the Tribe over the individual has become more extended, particular, pontifical, and, using the word in both senses, impertinent than it has been for many generations. Some men accept this omnipresence of crowds; some may resent it. It is to the latter that I am speaking."

Nowadays to own one's-self in any decent measure, Kipling reminds his hearers, "one has to run counter to a gospel, and to fight against its atmosphere"—

"Even so, there is no need for the individual who intends to own himself to be too pessimistic. Let us, as our forefathers used, count our blessings. You, my constituents, enjoy three special ones. First, thanks to the continuity of self-denial on the part of your own forbears, the bulk of you will enter professions and callings in which you will be free men—free to be paid what your work is worth in the open market, irrespective of your alleged merits or your needs. Free, moreover, to work without physical molestation of yourself or your family as long and as closely as you please—free to exploit your own powers and your own health to the uttermost for your own ends.

"Your second blessing is that you carry in your land's history and in your hearts the strongest instinct of inherited continuity, which expresses itself in your passionate interest in your own folk, your own race and all its values. History shows that, from remote ages, the Scots would descend from their heather and associate together on the flat for predatory purposes, which now take the form of raiding the world in all departments of life—and governments. But at intervals your race, more than others, feels the necessity for owning itself. Therefore, it returns in groups to its heather, where under camouflage of 'games' and 'gatherings,' it fortifies itself with the rites, incantations, passwords, raiment, dances, food and drink of its ancestors, and reinitiates itself into its primal individualism. These ceremonies, as the southern races know to their cost, give its members fresh strength for renewed forays.

"And that same strength is your third and chief blessing. I have already touched on the privilege of being broken by birth, custom, precept, and example to doing without things. There is where the sons of the small houses who have borne the yoke in their youth hold a cumulative advantage over those who have been accustomed to life with broad margins. Such men can and do accommodate themselves to straitened circumstances at a pinch, and for an object; but they are as aware of their efforts afterwards as an untrained man is aware of his muscles on the second morning of a walking tour; and when they have won through what they consider hardship they are apt to waste good time and place by subconsciously approving, or even remembering, their own efforts. On the other hand, the man who has been used to shaving, let us say, in cold water at seven o'clock the year round, takes what one may call the minor damnabilities of life in his stride, without either making a song about them, or writing home about them. And that is the chief reason why the untrained man always has to pay more for the privilege of owning himself than the man trained to the little things. It is the little things, in microbe or *moral*, that makes us, as it is the little things that break us.

Wide World photograph

KIPLING IS COMING!

The St. Andrews students drew the new Lord Rector through the streets, on his way to deliver his famous address, while the horse turns to see who is too exalted for his services.

"Also, men in any walk of life who have been taught not to waste or muddle material under their hand are less given to muddle or mishandle moral, intellectual and emotional issues than men whose wastage has never been checked, or who look to have their wastage made good by others. The proof is plain."

Then Kipling speaks of "one thing that stands outside exaggeration or belittlement, through all changes in shapes of things and the sounds of words," which is "the bidding, the guidance, that drives a man to own himself and uphold him through his steps on that road":

"The bidding comes, direct as a beam of light, from that past when man had grown into his present shape, which past, could we question it, would probably refer us to a past immeasurably remoter still, whose creature, not yet man, felt within him that it was not well for him to jackal round another brute's kill, even if he went hungry for a while.

"It is not such a far cry from that Creature howling over his empty stomach in the dark to the Heir of all the Ages counting over his coppers in front of a cookshop to see if they will run to a full meal—as some few here have had to do; and the principle is the same: 'At any price that I can pay, let me own myself.'

"And the price is worth paying if you keep what you have bought. For the eternal question still is whether the profit of any concession that a man makes to his Tribe, against the light that is in him, outweighs or justifies his disregard of that light. A man may apply his independence to what is called worldly advantage, and discover too late that he laboriously has made himself dependent on a mass of external conditions for the maintenance of which he sacrificed himself. So he may be festooned with the whole haberdashery of success and go to his grave a castaway. Some men hold that the risk is worth taking. Others do not. It is to these that I have spoken.

"*Let the counsel of thy own heart stand, for there is no man more faithful unto thee than it. For a man's mind is sometime wont to show him more than seven watchmen who sit above in a high tower.*"

THE BACONIAN THEORY IMPERILLED

ONE THING THE AMERICANS can not buy unless they buy the British Museum is a certain scrap of Shakespeare's handwriting. It lodges safely in that repository of English letters, and the London papers, noting the new interest taken in this bit of writing, think first of the hazards now sustained by all their artistic treasures. The coming to light of the Shakespeare holograph is declared by Mr. E. H. Sothern, the Shakespearean actor, as "the most important discovery in the history of literature." It consists of 147 lines of manuscript, believed to be written by Shakespeare's own hand, added to a play by Anthony Munday called "Sir Thomas More." The world has been aware of this Shakespeare treasure ever since 1871, when Richard Simpson, a Shakespearean scholar suggested in *Notes and Queries* the possibility of its illustrious origin. But the question could not be settled, because the accepted autographs of Shakespeare were written in so feeble a hand. The history of investigation since 1871 is given in this Associated Press dispatch:

"The 147 lines are written on three pages, which form part of the manuscript remains of the play of 'Sir Thomas More.' The bulk of 'Sir Thomas More' has been identified as the work of the Elizabethan playwright, Anthony Munday.

"The play was revised some time after 1590. Parts of the manuscript in the British Museum were written in at least five different hands.

"Because of the literary power of a portion of the blank verse, it long has been suspected that Shakespeare touched up the play. It has been included in the doubtful plays and was published by Dr. C. F. T. Brooke of Yale in his Shakespeare Apocrypha in 1908.

"In 1871 the suggestion was put forward by Richard Simpson, a Shakespearean student, in *Notes and Queries*, that the handwriting of the three pages was that of William Shakespeare. At that time the known signatures of Shakespeare afforded no legitimate test of handwriting. Three of the signatures were on his will, apparently scrawled there while the poet was on his death-bed. The other two signatures were appended to legal documents and were unsatisfactory for purposes of tests.

"The way for a serious study of the handwriting of Shakespeare was opened by an American, Dr. Charles William Wallace of the University of Nebraska, who with his wife and others examined more than 5,000,000 records in England between 1909 and 1916 in the search for documents throwing light on the life of Shakespeare.

"Dr. Wallace turned up a new signature of William Shakespeare, a fluent and easy piece of writing in comparison with the other five signatures. The document discovered by Dr. Wallace was a deposition to which Shakespeare had signed his name. It was in connection with a lawsuit brought by Stephen Bellott against his father-in-law, Christopher Montjoy, a Huguenot 'tiremaker' with whom Shakespeare lodged in about 1604. It was dated May 11, 1612.

"This signature, according to Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, made the genuine study of the handwriting of Shakespeare a possibility. In the fuller light which it threw on the characteristics of Shakespeare's penmanship Sir Edward came to the conclusion that the disputed 147 lines of 'Sir Thomas More' were autograph lines by the poet."

Two years ago Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe saw the manuscript in the British Museum and were so struck with the importance of the suggestion that this was Shakespeare's handwriting that they had the passage photographed. In the New York *Tribune* Mr. Sothern comments on the case:

> "The immediate value of the manuscript consists in its direct proof that Shakespeare was not illiterate. It seems absurd to allude to the greatest literary genius that ever lived as illiterate. Yet tons of books have been written to prove Shakespeare was too illiterate to write his plays, that he was an ignorant stable-boy, and that being an actor anyway he must necessarily have been stupid. Thousands, perhaps millions, of persons have been lured by the argument that Francis Bacon wrote all the plays attributed to Shakespeare.
>
> "The Baconian argument was based partly on the six signatures of Shakespeare. It was argued that the signatures were those of an illiterate person, because the handwriting was so execrable it could have been written only by a person to whom the holding of a pen was awkward. Those who opposed the Baconian theory, had, until the present, no specimens of Shakespeare's handwriting to support their opinion.
>
> "I brought back from London photographs of the three pages of manuscript. I was not aware of the existence of a book by Sir Edward Maunde Thompson dealing with the subject when Miss Marlowe and myself saw the manuscript.
>
> "We were unconsciously drawn toward these three pages. The writing seemed familiar, and particularly the large S's, known to all students of Shakespeare's biography. I learned that the play, based on the life of Sir Thomas More, of which the three manuscript pages were a part, had probably never been performed. It seemed likely that the manuscript was edited by the censor, probably to delete certain political references. This necessitated a rewriting of the play, which was done by various authors, one of them being, as I believe, Shakespeare.
>
> "The manuscript pages serve to prove that Shakespeare was not only literate but that he wrote a delicate hand. You might call it a literary hand. Even the substance of his composition is of a richer quality than that of the rest of the play done by other hands. It all tends to prove that Shakespeare, not Bacon, wrote Shakespeare's plays."

Excited as the London *Daily Express* is over "the most valuable manuscript in the world" and its safety from predatory Americans, the London *Times* looks on calmly, saying:

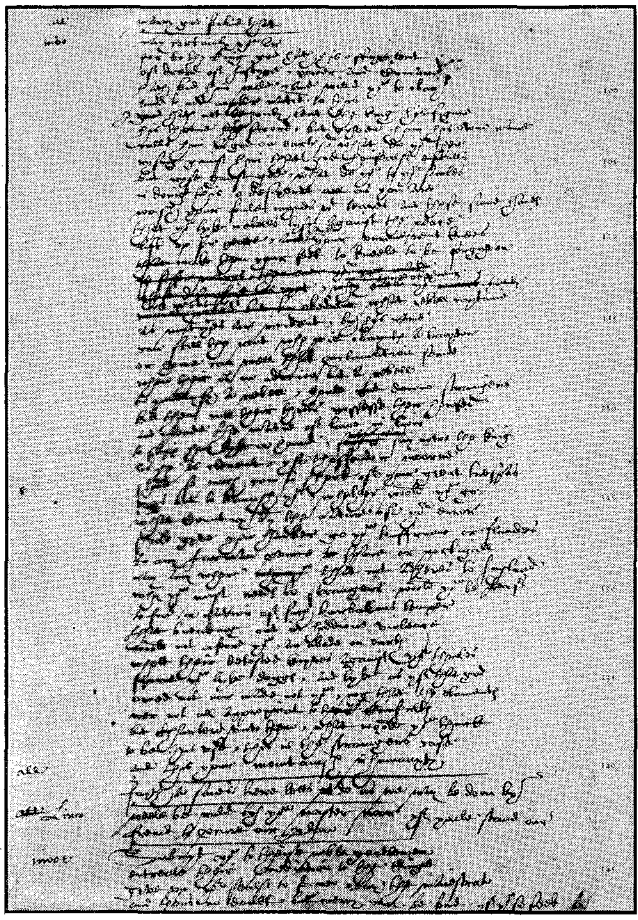
> "The most thrilling fact about the discovery is that it is now half a century old and has been frequently discust ever since 1871, when it was first ventilated in *Notes and Queries*. The sudden rebirth of the 'discovery' is said to be based on some papers by Mr. A. W. Pollard, Mr. W. W. Gregg, Sir Edward Maunde Thompson, Mr. J. Dover Wilson and Mr. R. W. Chambers, just published by the Cambridge University Press under the title of 'Shakespeare's Hand in the Play of Sir Thomas More.' The 'great Shakespeare find' resolves itself into a fresh discussion of the old theory which can never satisfactorily be settled until something written by Shakespeare is discovered."

The New York *World* and *Times* each take a glance at the fragment and come to different conclusions about the authorship. *The Times* picks twelve of the 147 lines and serves them up as "thin and watered gruel of Shakespeare," adding that "the new lines, for all of that, may be Shakespeare's, written in a great hurry and without that interest which he might have felt had the play been over his own name." *The World* makes a better selection and concludes that "if it is not Shakespeare's, it might as well be; it is just as good." Here it is:

What rebel captain
As mutinies are incident, with his name
Can still the rout? Who will obey a traitor?
Or how can well that proclamation sound
When there is no addition but a rebel
To qualify a rebel? You'll put down strangers,
Kill them, cut their throats, possess their houses,
And lead the majesty of the law in lion
To slip him like a hound. Say now the King
(As he is clement if the offender mourn)
Should so much come too short of your great trespass
As but to banish you, whither would you go?
What country, by the nature of your error
Should give you harbor? Go you to France or Flanders,
To any German province, to Spain or Portugal,
Nay, anywhere that not adheres to England,
Why, you must needs be strangers.

MODELS FOR NOVELISTS

A NEW PROFESSION may be opening up from the reported act of Mr. Sinclair Lewis. His next novel will deal with a "veraciously drawn physician," and to achieve that end, the New York *Evening Post* reports that "a doctor, paid a retaining fee by his publishers, shall live a year with him and submit to intensive study." *The Evening Post* presumes that "the doctor has exacted assurances that he will be the hero, not the villain, of the novel." The news sets *The Evening Post* off on a round of examination of old-time expedients and enables it to predict a new industry, and a career that may become as crowded as the movies:



Courtesy of E. H. Sothern

WRIT BY SHAKESPEARE

Mr. Sothern photographed this page from Anthony Munday's play, "Sir Thomas More," in the British Museum. The passage is believed to be by Shakespeare, and in his handwriting.

> "Most novelists draw numerous portraits from life without the preliminary of asking permission and paying a fee. The taste which permitted Scott and Dickens to depict their own fathers as *Chrystal Croftangry* and *Mr. Micawber* has been questioned. Dickens had to apologize profusely for his caricature of Leigh Hunt as *Harold Skimpole*, but he maintained the practise till the end of his career; he painted one of the lawyers in 'Edwin Drood' from a well-known London barrister. When Thackeray rebuked Edmund Yates for a criticism abounding in personalities, Yates wrote a reply in which he listed a dozen instances of Thackeray's use of living models for his novels—some of which had put the originals in high dudgeon. A recent edition of 'Maria Chapdelaine' contains photographs of the originals of *Maria's* father and mother, her house, and other material that must embarrass the simple French Canadians whom Hémon used for models.
>
> "Charles Reade, so insistent on 'getting up' his materials from life, should have thought of Mr. Sinclair's idea. The frankest course for authors will now be to use commercial models. What literary agency will first supply gruff country squires, wild *jeunes filles*, strong, silent sheiks, cowboys, Malay villains, and other staples at low rates?"

RELIGION - AND - SOCIAL - SERVICE

THE CATASTROPHE OF A CHURCH WAR

IF THE POWDER TRAIN IS FIRED, the Church war which is prophesied, and in some quarters desired, will involve the whole Protestant body and run down to the local church, where it will be, we are told, "the ugliest, nastiest, most damning quarrel any community ever knows—a church quarrel." Yet, it seems, war plans are being laid. "We're going to rip them up," said a prominent Fundamentalist, referring to the denominations in a statement to Rollin Lynde Hartt, whose article in *The World's Work* on "War in the Churches" was reviewed in these pages on September 8. In turn, the Liberals intend to do a little ripping themselves, as witness the statement of Harry Hibschman in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian)—reviewed in THE DIGEST on September 15—that it is high time the Liberals "arm, and carry the fight into the enemies' own country." That the ripping will leave little more than mangled remnants of the present Protestant garment is the fear of some of our denominational journals, while others can see no help against it. To one journal it seems the only way to "prevent Christianity from being robbed of its supernaturalness," and to a Liberal organ the greatest need of the hour appears not to be "patience, sympathy and good humor," but the temper of the battle-field. "The great defection is upon us," writes that stalwart opponent of liberalism, the Rev. Clarence Edward Macartney in *The Presbyterian.* "It is even now at the gates, and we might as well recognize the state of affairs and act accordingly."

But can it be possible that these men are conscious of what they are doing, asks *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian). The cleavage, says this journal, will be carried into the Sunday-school associations and the Christian Endeavor organizations, county, State and national; into the Federal Council of Churches, and into all other such federated activities. "And no one has sensed the possible calamity to the Church and to the Kingdom which surely will come out of such a theological war and theological division, until he has envisioned what it will mean also to these great interdenominational institutions and agencies. At a critical time like this it might almost bring about the collapse of Christianity itself." The rift will touch almost all denominations, continues the *Herald* in its warning to the Fundamentalists, saying:

> "Local communities will be torn to pieces, bitter hostilities will be aroused, and processes of hate will be begun which will not be eradicated in a generation. Old friends and neighbors soon will be brought to suspicion and hate one another, people who have worked and worshiped together in churches from their earliest memories will become too bitter toward one another to pray together or sing together any longer. And it will not stop at the church doors. It will permeate the social life of the community and the school life, and business and politics. Good old deacons and kind old sisters who have worked together for the finest interests of the community for years will be set to fighting one another in all these relationships. And while the church folks—the *Christians*—in the community are doing this, the outside element will be standing off and, with ridicule and sarcasm, pointing to how 'these brethren love one another!' And all the devilish forces of sin will be combining for a new and firmer hold on the community while the followers of Christ quarrel among themselves. If there is anything which would make young people hate religion, this would. Anybody who has ever observed a church quarrel knows that this is exactly what happens—and our Fundamentalist friends ought to be made clearly to understand that this is exactly what will happen in this case also. They must be made to conceive of this terrible thing in the terms of the local church and the local community—which invariably are the ones that suffer the most from such controversies."

Sure that there must be personal guarding of religious freedom and readiness to rally to those whose liberty is assailed, *The Congregationalist* thinks that the times are not such as to justify equivocation, and that the spirit of compromise, if actuated solely by a regard for safety, may prove disastrous in the end. At the same time this denominational weekly questions very much whether the suggested militancy represents either the highest Christian attitude or the most effective practical policy. What is wanted, we are told, is not fighting, but a deeper manifestation of patience, sympathy, good humor and of all the qualities summed up in "Christian love which help toward a better understanding, or which, at least, allay the spirit of narrowness and bitterness where men are bound to differ." *The Congregationalist* believes that—

> "We have already far too much of the idea of warfare in American religious life. We ought to be talking less about 'fighting' for our faith, and more about living our faith, and 'loving' for our faith. What, it may be asked, is our 'faith' except something to be lived and practised? The extreme Fundamentalist may well talk about 'fighting for the faith,' for the faith is to him something fixt and settled—a matter of rigid definitions and formal orthodoxy. But if faith be thought of as a growth and development, as a revelation of the divine in human life, such language loses much of its meaning. Faith, in this truly liberal conception, is not something to be 'fought for.' It wages its own campaigns. In its very nature and manifestation it is ever rebuking evil and unloveliness of disposition and action. The faith itself must be the conquering power, and not some organized militancy that fights *for* it."

Is it not possible, asks *The Reformed Church Messenger,* for both the so-called traditionalists and modernists to be altogether "too wise in their own conceits and thus cause schism in the body of Christ even when they are most zealous in defending what they believe to be the true faith?" The *Messenger* believes "ardently in a supernatural Christianity"; but it does not believe that religion can best be served "by subordinating such qualities as patience, sympathy and good humor to a militant and uncompromising theological fury. 'One is your Master; and all ye are brethren.'" A different note is sounded by *The Western Christian Advocate* (Methodist) when it declares: "If some leaders of the Churches could become as alarmed over the spiritual condition of the souls of their neighbors as they are over what they think is the perilous condition of the present state of faith in the teaching of the Bible, one of the greatest revivals of history would break out before to-morrow morning." As significant is the comment of *The Baptist:*

> "Only a small part of a well-balanced Christian life consists of vocal expression, and much the larger part of the fruitage of a life that is hidden with God through faith in Jesus Christ must be made up of things that we do, because we love our Lord and Savior and therefore love each other as brethren. We wish, therefore, that much of the theological wrangling would disappear and in its place would come a great and Christlike effort on the part of every one who feels called upon to defend the faith to do so by *first helping his own local Church to become a Christlike power in the community* where it is placed to serve and to preach the truth. In the meanwhile we wonder if many a theological disputant is not just putting down a smokescreen to hide in while getting away from the rest of us. Long ago our Lord Himself blew away an ancient as well as the modern smokescreen when He said, '*Not everyone that saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdom of Heaven, but he that doeth the will of My Father which is in Heaven.*'"

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
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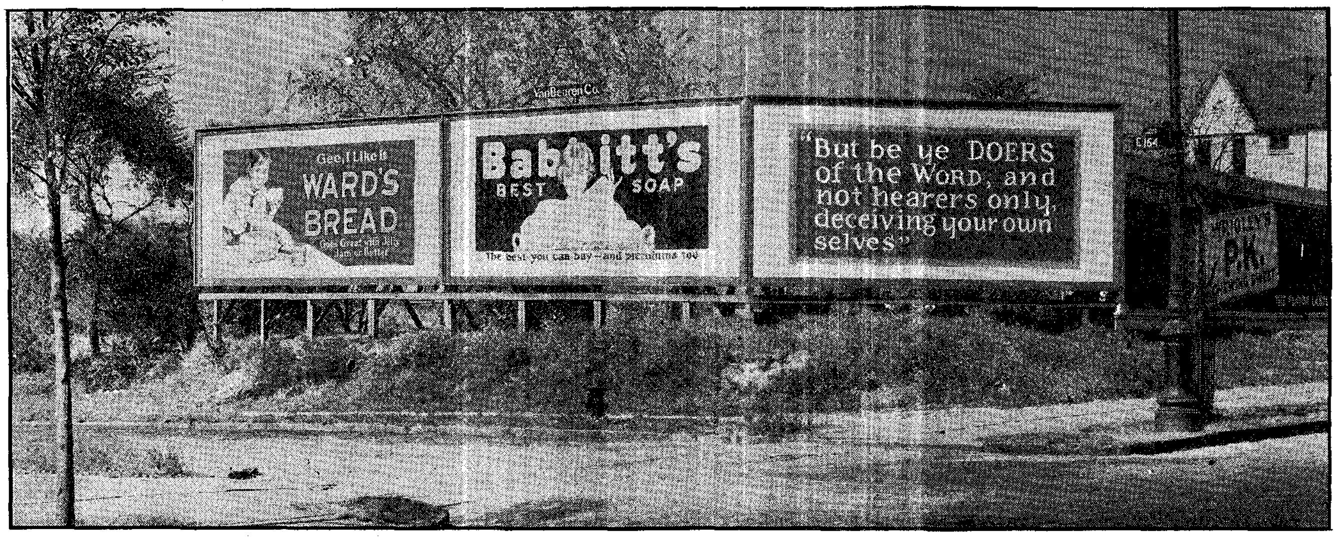

Gee! I Like It
WARD'S BREAD
Babbitt's
BEST SOAP
The best you can buy—and premiums too
"But be ye DOERS of the WORD, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves"

Courtesy of the "Advertising Fortnightly" (New York)

A BIBLE COMMAND ON A BILL-BOARD, WHERE ALL THE WORLD CAN SEE IT

ADVERTISING THE BREAD OF LIFE

WHEN GLADSTONE AWOKE in the morning his eyes fell on this text from Isaiah lettered on the foot of his bed: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee." The thought is said to have remained with the great statesman as a spiritual support throughout the day, and we are asked to consider what a fine moral texture might be woven into the nation if scripts such as that which daily greeted Gladstone's eyes were as conspicuously and frequently posted as are the virtues of some new brand of bread or of soap. "Who," asks one keenly aware of the value of advertising, "can calculate the value of outdoor signs, street-car cards or newspaper space containing such a text as this: 'Owe no man anything, but to love one another, for he that loveth another has fulfilled the law. Love worketh no ill to his neighbor; therefore love is the fulfilling of the law.'" In practical precepts like this the Bible abounds.

Advertising the Bible is not a new idea. We see occasionally texts from Scripture posted in street-cars and on bill-boards; but we see much more about bread and soap. However, a fresh impetus is given to the subject in an advertising journal by a writer who believes that the Bible could be advertised to better advantage and suggests how it may be done. In "An Open Letter to an Unknown Millionaire," in *The Advertising Fortnightly* (New York), Ray Giles says that the advertisement suggested by him aims to present with particular emphasis the more transparently practical teachings of the Bible, on which denominational interpretation would be difficult or impossible. After all, the success of the churches depends on the public appreciation and acceptation of the Bible, and just now there is "a most unusual interest in practical religion." The time, therefore, is particularly opportune for advertising the wisdom of the prophets and the teachings of Christ. Most people have but vague conceptions of God, and many of them differ, so, suggests Mr. Giles:

> "Why not present the definitions of God that we have and let them make their own appeal?
>
> "For one of the series of advertisements, I would suggest a bill-board on which we present the following Bible texts:
>
> "'*God is a spirit.*' John 4 : 24.
>
> "'*God is light, and in him is no darkness at all.*' I John 1 : 5.
>
> "'*God is love.*' I John 4 : 16.
>
> "'*He that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him.*' I John 4 : 16.
>
> "Has Christianity a program? What is it? Is the program inviting? We will never know how many millions have wondered about that. Yes; Christianity's program was announced very clearly by its Founder. It is exprest in a modern translation which we suggest for use in large newspaper space:
>
> THE PROGRAM OF CHRISTIANITY
>
> "To Preach Good Tidings Unto the Meek:
> "To Bind Up the Broken-Hearted:
> "To Proclaim Liberty to the Captives and the Opening of the Prison to them that are Bound:
> "To Proclaim the Acceptable Year of the Lord, and the Day of Vengeance of our God:
> "To Comfort all that Mourn:
> "To Appoint unto them that Mourn in Zion.
> "To Give unto them—
> Beauty for Ashes,
> The Oil of Joy for Mourning,
> The Garment of Praise for the Spirit of Heaviness."

Again, the printed word has a power and influence unknown to the spoken word, and there is a force, says the writer, in sheer size of type. For example, take this statement of St. John:

> "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

We get one impression from this type. Now compare it with this size:

> "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

How does one become, or recognize, a Christian? The wayfarer, pondering the question, might read an answer, we are told, in such messages as these: "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father who is in heaven." Matt. 5 : 16; or "If we love one another God dwelleth in us." I John 4 : 12.

Another common question which suggests itself is, "what relation has Christianity to my job?" An answer, says the writer, can be found among the following quotations:

> "'*They helped every one his neighbor: and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage. So the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smootheth with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, It is ready for the soldering: and he fastened it with nails, that it should not be moved.*' Isa. 41 : 6–7.
>
> "Would the workmen of to-day sometimes be happier if the unity, cooperation and thoroughness pictured above were equaled or approximated in their own daily work?
>
> "These texts also suggest themselves:
>
> "'*Study to be quiet and to do your own business and to work with your own hands.*' I Thes. 4 : 11.
>
> "'*Commit thy works unto the Lord, and thy thoughts shall be established.*' Prov. 16 : 5.
>
> "'*I have been young, and now am old; yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.*' Ps. 37 : 25."

MENDING THE PROTESTANT RIFTS

OUT OF THE "APOSTASY of human differences" the action of the National Council of Congregational Churches in approving the steps toward organic union taken by the Presbytery and the Congregational Union of Cleveland gives some lay watchers of the theological skies added hope of an early fulfilment of Christ's prayer "that they may all be one." "This ever-recurring note in the councils of modern churches," comments the Boston *Herald*, "marks a new era for Christianity."

It was with a few dissenting votes, we are told, that the Congregational Council in its recent meeting at Springfield, Massachusetts, recorded its "deep satisfaction" at the steps taken in Cleveland, and affirmed "its desire to carry out, if possible, that merger throughout the nation." The Council instructed its commission on comity, federation and unity to confer with any similar commission that may be appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, "with the express hope that some plan for the organic union of these two churches may be arrived at and presented to the next meeting of the Council." At the same time the Congregationalists failed to accept the proposals for church unity as set forth by the Lambeth Conference, but referred them again to a committee. Speakers in support of the proposed merger with the Presbyterians said, according to dispatches, that most plans of union have been wrecked on disagreement on creed, church government or status of the ministry. They pointed out that it was virtually impossible to draw up any creed on which agreement could be reached. This difficulty is disposed of in the Cleveland proposal by making it understood that both parties shall retain their existing authorized formulas of belief. "Either one or both of these shall be accepted as representing the substance of doctrine for that portion of the united body which holds it, and shall be recognized as adequate for it by every other portion. Each church now existing in either church body may retain its present creed." Regarding church government, it is proposed by the Cleveland plan that some presbytery or local association, where each group is vigorous, work out an agreement by conference; that this arrangement be submitted to all the other bodies as a model or guide; that this plan, amended as it may be by other organizations, then be considered by a conference of delegates chosen by the national organizations for final adoption by the two denominations. The national joint conference that would pass upon the final form of union we are told, would also determine the basis of representation in a national body corresponding to the present national council and general assembly.

This step forward may be, says the Springfield *Republican*, "the beginning of church reunion on a still vaster scale, but even if for the present other denominations should be unable to follow the example set, the case for the union of these two is convincing." Historically, we are told, the two churches had the same origin, which has similarly affected them. A movement toward union in the nineteenth century failed chiefly because of causes lying outside of but greatly disturbing the Christian church during the long struggle against slavery. But while they failed to unite, continues *The Republican*, they remained so close together as to be in remarkable accord upon nearly every question. Moreover,

> "It is also frequently observed that they are remarkably alike in the quality of their membership, in their ways of doing things, in their cultural and social standards. In the delicate matter of a merger these things may be less vital than creeds, yet they are important, and the ease with which these two denominations fraternize will be a great help toward actual union."

As the man-on-the-street looks over the signs proclaiming the presence of various Protestant churches, remarks the Boston *Daily Globe*, he wonders whether the differences between them are of sufficient importance to warrant their remaining apart. Within the churches a consciousness is growing that the distinctions between Protestant denominations are somewhat lacking in differences. So, continues *The Globe*,

> "It is not strange that much which once set them apart seems to be evaporating from the life of the churches of to-day. A culture in which Americans share is breaking down the barriers.
>
> "To abide, religion must be real. When a church fails to appeal to the citizen of this world the reason is usually that the outsider doubts the reality behind the invitation. If he sees evidence of local competition between institutions which by their own statement of intentions should be expected to cooperate absolutely, he often feels reason enough for staying outside. Ministers and church people are also burdened with a consciousness that denominational rivalries furnish a bad atmosphere for practising the principles laid down by the first Christian. It is no wonder that many a faithful follower of Christ looks for the day when denominational marks may be erased from church buildings. He feels that the common religions of many millions would be thus dignified and strengthened.
>
> "If ever the Protestant churches find a way to sink their apparent differences in a comprehensive unity, they will be freed for work more important than much which engages them now. United they will be able to present with renewed conviction what they agreed to be the way of life."

THE "RESPECTABLE" CRIMINAL IN COURT

STEAL A MILLION and you're safe; steal a dime and you'll go to jail, it has often been said, half in jest and half in earnest. It does seem sometimes that the greater the crime, the slower and the less the retribution. "Bank busting," we are told, is attended with less serious consequences for the "buster" than is the same result accomplished by ruder methods by men whose names have never graced a society column. Which explains to some observers of the times the cynicism with which the courts and legal processes are sometimes regarded. A case in point is cited of a Mid-Western city, where a cashier wrecked a bank by defaulting to the extent of $300,000, his peculations having continued through a period of years. The cashier, who comes of a "highly respectable family," and has "highly respected connections," received a sentence of ten years, which, we are told, will probably be considerably whittled down for various reasons. In the other case three men robbed a factory paymaster of $5,400, and their sentence was twenty-five years' imprisonment each. "There you have it," exclaims *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian)—"one of the most active and far-reaching reasons for the breakdown of the faith of the common people in our courts and legal processes." Continues the *Herald:*

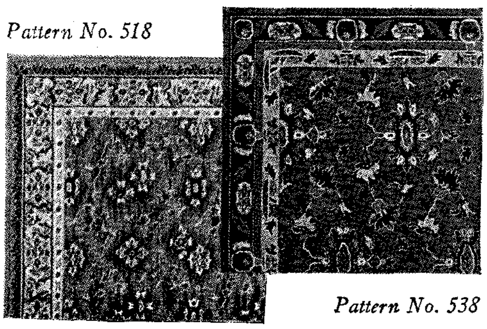
> "Side by side in the same paper is announced the penalty pronounced the same day upon two crimes performed in the same city within a few months of each other—and the common culprits get twenty-five years for stealing a little over $5,000, which, by the way, was recovered and returned to the owners; and the 'respectable' criminal gets only ten years for wrecking a bank with a theft of $300,000, a sum that can never be recovered! Anybody who knows anything at all about the psychology of folks needs only to be told that such things are occurring constantly throughout the length and breadth of our land in order to understand why the average person is so indifferent to the 'reign of lawlessness' that we hear so much about.
>
> "As every one is coming to understand, our country is passing through a most serious period of lawlessness. Not only is there wide-spread violation of the Prohibition law, even on the part of many otherwise very respectable people; but there is also on every hand many intimations of the fact that people quite generally have lost their confidence in the courts and in our law-enforcement machinery. One does not have to scratch very deep beneath the surface of the average man to find that he is quite incredulous with reference to the kind of justice meted out by our courts, especially in any case in which rich individuals or corporations are pitted against the poor. It is needless to argue with such a man about the virtue and dignity of courts or to try to infuse in him a spirit of reverence for law and authority, just so long as there are so many things taking place every day in our court-rooms which break down his faith in lawyers and judges and make him feel that justice and a square deal are not being meted out to all classes alike."

Above is Gold-Seal Rug No. 396.

GOLD
SEAL
CONGOLEUM
GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH
DAMP CLOTH
COPYRIGHT 1917 AND 1920 CONGOLEUM COMPANY INC.

Always Look for this Gold Seal

Every guaranteed *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rug carries the Gold Seal pledge of "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back." That pledge in itself proves that Congoleum Rugs have the quality to back such a promise. The Gold Seal (printed in dark green on a gold background) is pasted on the face of the material. Look for it when you buy.



Pattern No. 518

Pattern No. 538

Congoleum Rugs mean more leisure at home!

It's such a relief to escape from wearisome housework—to have a few golden hours for sewing, reading or whatever else you like to do.

Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs on your floors will give you this leisure because they'll save you from the tedious sweeping and beating so necessary with dust-collecting woven rugs and carpets. The sanitary, smooth surface needs only a few minutes to clean. A damp mop—a few swishes—that's all there is to it.

They're very good looking, too—artistic patterns appropriate for any floor you wish to cover. They never wrinkle or kick up—never catch threads or lint—never show marks of spilled things. They're waterproof, durable and exceptionally low in price.

6 ft. x 9 ft.	$ 9.00	The rugs illustrated are made only in the five large sizes. The smaller rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.	1½ ft. x 3 ft.	$ .60
7½ ft. x 9 ft.	11.25		3 ft. x 3 ft.	1.40
9 ft. x 9 ft.	13.50		3 ft. x 4½ ft.	1.95
9 ft. x 10½ ft.	15.75		3 ft. x 6 ft.	2.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	18.00			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Kansas City Minneapolis
Atlanta Dallas Pittsburgh Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

A SHEAF of Katherine Mansfield's poems appear in the November *Harper's*. This method of grouping a poet's work gives it a dignity in keeping with its prose associates. Some of these verses have the poignancy and dramatic tensity of Miss Mansfield's stories:

THE EARTH-CHILD IN THE GRASS

By Katherine Mansfield

In the very early morning
Long before Dawn time
I lay down in the paddock
And listened to the cold song of the grass.
Between my fingers the green blades,
And the green blades pressed against my body.
"Who is she leaning so heavily upon me?"
Sang the grass.
"Why does she weep on my bosom,
Mingling her tears with the tears of my mystic
lover?
Foolish little earth child!
It is not yet time.
One day I shall open my bosom
And you shall slip in—but not weeping.
Then in the early morning
Long before Dawn time
Your lover will lie in the paddock.
Between his fingers the green blades
And the green blades pressed against his
body. . . .
My song shall not sound cold to him,
In my deep wave he will find the wave of your
hair,
In my strong sweet perfume, the perfume of your
kisses.
Long and long he will lie there . . .
Laughing—not weeping."

TWO NOCTURNES

By Katherine Mansfield

"It is cold outside, you will need a coat—
What! this old Arabian shawl!
Bind it about your head and throat,
These steps . . . it is dark . . . my hand . . .
you might fall."

What has happened—what strange, sweet charm
Lingers about the Arabian shawl? . . .
Do not tremble so! There can be no harm
In just remembering—that is all.

"I love you so—I will be your wife,"
Here, in the dark of the terrace wall,
Say it again—Let that other Life
Fold us like the Arabian shawl.

"Do you remember?" . . . "I quite forget,
Some childish foolishness, that is all,
To-night is the first time we have met . . .
Let me take off my Arabian shawl!"

Sleeping together . . . how tired you were . . .
How warm our room . . . how the firelight spread
On walls and ceiling and great, white bed!
We spoke in whispers as children do,
And now it was I—and then it was you
Slept a moment, to wake—"my dear,
I'm not at all sleepy," one of us said. . . .

Was it a thousand years ago?
I woke in your arms—you were sound asleep—
And heard the pattering sound of sheep.
Softly I slipped to the floor and crept
To the curtained window, then, while you slept,
I watched the sheep pass by in the snow.

Oh, flock of thoughts with their shepherd Fear
Shivering, desolate, out in the cold,
That entered into my heart to fold!
A thousand years . . . was it yesterday
When we, two children of far away,
Clinging close in the darkness, lay

Los Angeles produces a new quarterly called *Four*, in which four men have erected a medium for self-expression. Mr. Lench appears to hail from far away Newfoundland, and he sings a "Song of My Native Land," that has some Whitmanic fervors. It is too long for quotation, but an excerpt may be taken to exploit some of those "short and simple annals" of a primitive community.

FROM SONG OF MY NATIVE LAND

By W. H. Lench

III

I was never alone even in loneliness,
All sounds were voices speaking to me.
All creeping things friends to me,
Everything was mysterious and full of mystery.
I wondered about the birds finding their nests in
the cliffs,
I wondered how the ships sailed across trackless seas.
I loved to reflect on the love of birds for each other
And the way a cow suckled its young calf and
came home in the evening to feed it again.
All these were the mysteries of youth,
They are still mysteries to the man.

IV

A crowd gathers around the telegraph office,
Bad news is received from the ice,
Seventy men have been frozen to death.
The bodies were picked up by another steamer,
The steamer is hurrying at full speed to St. John's.
Five young men who left the village only three
weeks ago
Are among those who have been frozen to death.
Death has again blown his breath over this peaceful village,
Men and women go about the streets whispering.

* * * * *

Flags are flying at half-mast in the village,
A long funeral procession is winding through the
streets.
One can hear the stifled sobs of the women
mourners,
They are clothed in black with long black veils
covering their faces,
After the mourners walk the "Society" with
their regalias flapping in the sad wind.
All the houses draw the blinds as the funeral
passes,
Up the long hill to the church it slowly crawls,
The parson is five feet ahead of the hearse, with
solemn face and white gloves,
He enters the church, his sad voice echoes through
the aisles:
"I am the Resurrection and the Life," saith the
Lord.
The hymns are sung in slow time and everything
is solemn during the service.
The last hymn "Asleep with Jesus, Blessed Sleep!"
The parson moves out of the church, the Bearers
carrying the corpse—
It is the young man's last ride, to a grave in the
graveyard.
The crowd gathers around the grave and the
Burial Service begins,
"Man that is born of woman hath a short time to
live and is full of misery."
Down into the yawning grave the coffin is laid,
The sobs become louder, the young man's mother
goes into hysterics.
It takes the strength of three strong men to keep
her from jumping into the grave
"Dust unto dust," says the minister,
A handful of clay strikes the coffin lid with hollow
sound,
The mourners move away from the grave wiping
their eyes.
The sexton fills in the hole with loose clay,
He puts two flat stones to mark the spot,
And leaves him there with his grandfathers and
grandmothers and uncles and aunts
To await the last call!
Another promising young man of the village has

Katharine Tynan harks back to the last century and clings to its poetic ideals. She is one of its authentic voices. This in *The Saturday Review* (London).

THE LAST VOYAGE

By Katharine Tynan

Some morning I shall rise from sleep,
When all the house is still and dark.
I shall steal down and find my ship
By the dim quayside and embark.

Nor fear the seas nor any wind.
I have known Fear, but now no more.
The winds shall bear me safe and kind,
Long-hoped for and long-waited for.

To no strange country shall I come
But to mine own delightful land,
With Love to bid me welcome home
And Love to lead me by the hand.

Love, you and I shall cling together,
And look long in each other's eyes.
There shall be rose and violet weather
Under the trees of Paradise.

We shall not hear the ticking clock,
Nor the swift rustle of Time's wings,
Nor dread the sharp dividing stroke
Being come now to immortal things.

You of that country shall be fain,
Being now no new inhabitant,
Its beauties to point out, explain,
And all its dear delights to vaunt.

They will not end in a thousand years,
Love, we shall be so long together.
Withouten any sword to fear,
Glad in the rose and violet weather.

With all those wonders to admire,
And the heart's hunger satisfied,
Given at long last the heart's desire
We shall forget we ever died.

Oh, in some morning dateless yet
I shall steal out in the sweet dark
And find my ship with sails all set
By the dim quayside and embark.

This magic the city alone can supply, and *Pearson's* for October has found the man to express it:

WET PAVEMENTS

By Louis Ginsberg

Wet black pavements in the dripping of the rain—
Wet black pavements are mirroring plain
Magic of colors in the streets at night,
Magic of colors, when signs drip light:
When booths are brandishing torches bold,
When blazing windows burst with gold;
When a string of trolleys, that lazily sprawls,
A flaming yellow caterpillar crawls. . . .
And so I wander and marvel to see
How streets, thick-layered with witchery,
Glow like a Grand Bazaar of dreams,
In shimmer of flagstone and asphalt's gleams. . . .
Then as I move in the sleek wet night,
Chameleon-flagstones, seething bright,
Smoulder and sizzle with misty gold;
Till it seems that the pavements hold
Glimmering galleons and treasure ships,
Blazing with disaster that spurts and drips. . . .
Soon as the galleons drown and fill,
Out of their tar-black fissures spill,—
Out of the gaping cracks in their hulks,
Ingots and topazes of dazzling bulks,
That, trailing a sulphurous fiery track,
Smoke in waters of velvet black . . .

Oh, there's nothing that's as wonderful to me—
Nothing is as wonderful as when I see
Magic so startling and magic so plain

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

Well Known Society Woman endorses the Cantilever Shoe

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, *15 N. Pearl St.*
Allentown—907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atchison—Bradley Shoe Co.
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk (Shelburne)
Augusta, Me.—Quality Shoe Store, 234 Water St.
Baltimore—325 North Charles St.
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.
Boston—Newbury St. Cor. Clarendon St.
Bridgeport—1025 Main St., cor. Cannon St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard Co.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Canton, O.—H. M. Horton Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
1050 Leland (near Broadway)
835E. 61st St. cor. Drexel Ave. (Woodlawn)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Colorado Springs—Wulff Shoe Co.
Columbia, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh & Co.
Columbus, Ga.—Johnson Cook Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Volk Bros. Co.
Davenport—M. L. Parker Co.
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—41 E. Adams Ave.
Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.
Duluth—107 W. First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)
Elkhart—F. A. Blessing
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—*North Shore Bootery*
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Wayne—Mathias App's Sons
Galveston—Clark W. Thompson Co.
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Great Falls—Paris Dry Goods Co.
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (Second floor)
Hartford—Trumbull and Church Sts.
Haverhill—McGregor's, 21 Washington Sq.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—205 Foster—Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jackson, Mich.—L. H. Field
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lima—The Sill Shoe Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Long Beach, Calif.—Farmers' Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
Madison—Family Shoe Store
Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.
Mansfield—Brownell Shoe Co.
Memphis—28 No. Second St.
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Missoula—Missoula Mercantile Co.
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Castle, Pa.—229 E. Washington St.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—14 W. 40th St. (opp. Public Library)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado St.
Passaic—37 Lexington Ave.
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Ind.—The Hoosier Store
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Sacramento—208 Ochsner Bldg., K near 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Springfield, O.—Edw. Wren Co.
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 and 30 Blandina St., cor. Union
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Washington—1319 F Street
Waterbury—Howland Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wichita—Rorabaugh's
Wilkes-Barre—M. F. Murrey
Wilkinsburg—Anderson's, 918 Wood St.
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle Co.
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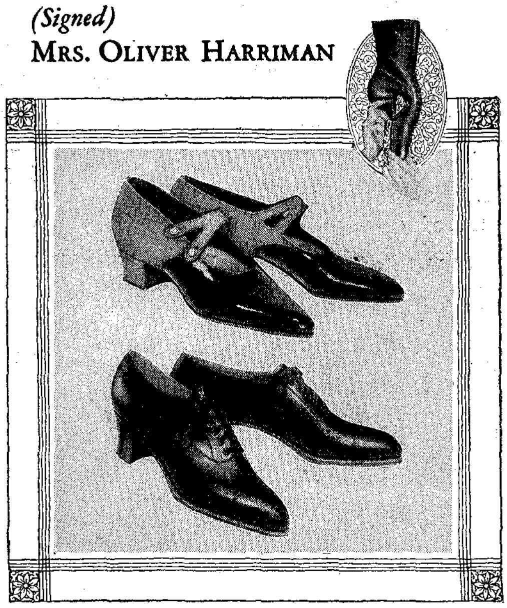
Why so Many Women are Wearing Comfortable, Flexible Shoes

WOMEN all over the United States are turning to Cantilever Shoes for relief from the restraint and discomfort of unnatural, stiff-arched footwear. They find in the Cantilever Shoe, with its graceful, natural lines and flexible arch, the finest fulfillment of their needs for comfort and freedom from foot troubles and nervous strain.

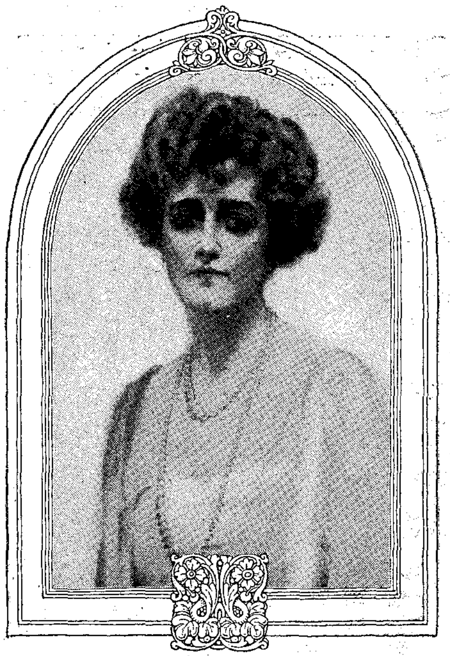
Mrs. Oliver Harriman, a leader in important forward movements of American women, voices this widespread approval in her letter:

"It has always seemed to me that walking is enjoyable and beneficial, or otherwise according to the shoes one wears. I have found Cantilever Shoes particularly gratifying. The freedom which their flexible arches allow the foot, together with their restful support, are reflected in improved health, as well as physical comfort."

(Signed)
MRS. OLIVER HARRIMAN



The Cantilever Shoe gives unusual comfort because it fits the foot smoothly, supporting it restfully, and because it also conforms to the *movements* of the foot. The Cantilever Shoe has a flexible arch, just as the foot has a flexible arch. Instead of checking the action of the foot, as an ordinary stiff-arched shoe does, the Cantilever gives the muscles free play and permits the foot to flex naturally as you walk. This exercise keeps the muscles young and supple, strengthens them in their function of upholding the small bones that compose the springy arch of the foot. It improves circulation and benefits the entire body.



Mrs. Oliver Harriman
Painted by DOROTHY E. VICAJI

You walk with new and pleasurable ease in Cantilever Shoes. Their graceful heels of moderate height are well set for correct posture. The lasts are patterned from the natural lines of the foot. Thus they obviate the nervous strain of standing in unnatural position. The toe is nicely rounded; there is room for the foot to stretch comfortably. Every detail of design and finish is carefully planned for comfort and good looks.

There are good looking Cantilever Shoes to complete every costume of your Winter wardrobe. Oxfords in the trim manner of the new *tailleurs*. Strap slippers for afternoon dresses. Both in the fashionable colors and in black.

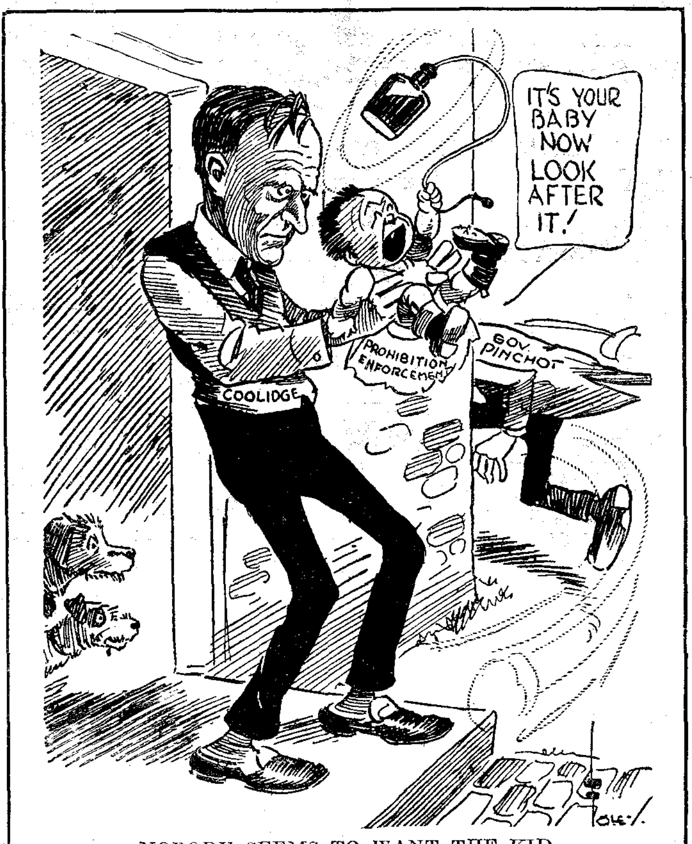
Go to your nearest Cantilever store and ask to be fitted to a pair of these comfortable shoes. There is just one dealer (except in New York and Chicago) especially selected in each community to sell Cantilever Shoes. If you do not find a convenient store in this partial list of Cantilever dealers, write to Morse & Burt, 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. They will send you the name of the Cantilever dealer nearest you, and enclose an interesting book on Cantilever Shoes.

Cantilever Shoe

Prominent men and women whose names are representative in varied spheres of activity—social, professional, business—wear and recommend Cantilever Shoes. Cantilever Shoes are also officially endorsed by leading Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors and other authorities everywhere.

PERSONAL ▾ GLIMPSES

HOW WET IS PENNSYLVANIA?



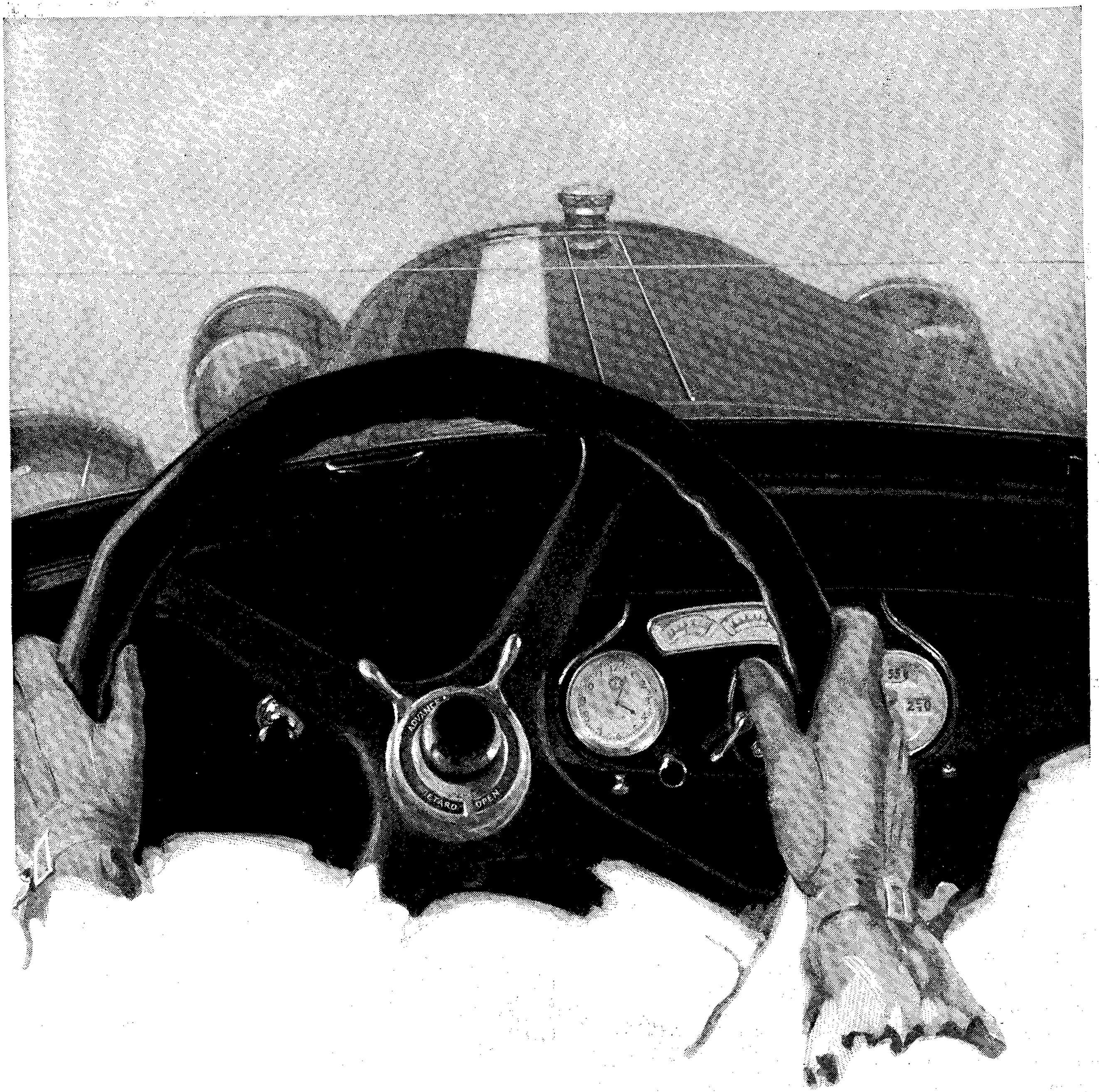
NOBODY SEEMS TO WANT THE KID
—Foley in the Minnesota *Daily Star*

SUFFERING FROM "A LIQUOR DELUGE," where practically every city is "wet as the Atlantic Ocean," prominent among the States of the Union as "offering the most excellent opportunities for drinking," a "bootleggers' Elysium," brazen in its defiance of Prohibition laws, where "there are far more wide-open saloons than ever flourished in pre-Prohibition days"—these are some of the characterizations applied to the State whose Governor recently appealed to the President of the United States for help in damming the flood of bad liquor. A New York newspaper man, inspired by Governor Pinchot's startling revelations, has conducted an investigation in the principal cities, and he presents even more startling results in a series of articles in the New York *Tribune*. He confines his testimony to what he saw with his own eyes, and to what he was told by a number of prominent Pennsylvanians, chiefly Prohibitionists. Typical of the testimony he quotes is the declaration of the Rev. A. J. Weisley, pastor of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church of Scranton, that "Scranton is the wettest of the wet cities," and that "New York handles the situation much better." Observers in practically every large city in Pennsylvania gave their own localities an equally bad reputation. In Pittsburgh, we are told, "there seems to be no pretence of obeying the Prohibition laws," and in Harrisburg, the Rev. Dr. Robert Bagnell, pastor of the Grace Methodist Church, recently "startled a meeting of church people by the assertion that the Eighteenth Amendment was being flagrantly violated." But in Philadelphia, which the New York investigator visited a few days after Governor Pinchot had publicly announced his attentions of padlocking the doors of the liquor dispensaries, conditions were the worst. "If Philadelphia is not at this moment actually submerged by a liquor deluge," reported the investigator, M. Jay Racusin, on October 21:

> The engulfing torrent, from all appearances, must be pressing the Quaker City hard. Considering the ease and freedom with which it is possible to obtain intoxicating liquors in this city, it can be said, unreservedly, "That's all there is; there isn't any more."
>
> Governor Pinchot said so himself, shortly after his visit here some weeks ago, when he hoped to exterminate the myriad liquor dispensaries that dotted the city, by threatening to padlock their doors.
>
> "The saloons in Philadelphia," he said, "have paid no attention to the law. They have been selling liquor more lawlessly and operating in more open defiance of the Federal and State laws than in any other city of the commonwealth. There are over 1,300 saloons in Philadelphia."
>
> Investigation reveals that he greatly understates the case. There are, in fact, according to police records, 8,000 places in the Quaker City where one may obtain high-voltage beer and whisky of character. This is the figure actually counted by the police, but their Chief intimates that this scarcely tells the story. There are at least 8,000 more rooms and shops of one description or another, he says, where intoxicants are being sold without the knowledge of the authorities.
>
> The recent repeal of the Brooks high-license law at the instigation of Mr. Pinchot is asserted to have been mainly responsible for the amazing multiplication of saloons over the 800-odd barrooms that existed before the repeal of this law.
>
> Perhaps a more impressive picture of the conditions can be obtained from the knowledge that in a period of eight months preceding September 1 there were 29,134 arrests here for intoxication, 5,346 other arrests for disorderly drunkenness, 383 intoxicated chauffeurs taken off the streets, and 1,082 persons taken here and there on suspicion of bootlegging.
>
> Only last Saturday night and early this morning more than 440 drunks were taken up by the police. It is estimated that at the tempo of the present drinking orgy a record of more than 100,000 arrests will be established this year for all causes revolving about the drinking and selling of liquor.

The authorities told the writer, he reports, that they were so hard-prest for cell-room for their prisoners that they had been compelled to release large numbers, simply because there was no place to keep them. Furthermore, the report runs:

> More than 200 cases are awaiting trial in the county courts, while the Federal District Court here has a staggering calendar of 300 liquor cases to look forward to at this term of court.
>
> If more details were needed to depict the failure of Prohibition in Philadelphia to-day it could be said that the demand for saloon space has sent likely corners up from their $60 to $70 monthly rentals to $200 and $300. The entire local market of limes has been bought up by the saloon men for their streams of gin rickeys, and the fever to get into the saloon business has lately been such that one finds drug-stores, grocery-stores, garages, stables and dwellings converted into barrooms over night.
>
> Window after window offers elaborate displays of liquor flasks and cocktail shakers, while prizes of similar articles are offered at social functions and sporting events.
>
> One can cap the climax of his investigation by strolling along the principal streets in the center of the city and observing the doorsteps and curbs littered with helpless inebriates. The medical care of the tremendous number of these drunks taken into custody has made such demands upon the police surgeons intrusted with this work that three of them were compelled to resign because they were unable to weather the strain.
>
> Certain citizens here, while looking eagerly for some method to deal with the problem, looked with humor upon the padlock-threat attack launched here by the Governor on October 2. "When the band passed, it was all over," was the way one of them exprest the net result of Mr. Pinchot's expedition. "The rivers of beer and liquor found by the Governor are still bubbling in his wake. Business is going on as usual."
>
> It is hardly possible to offer any more striking details of the



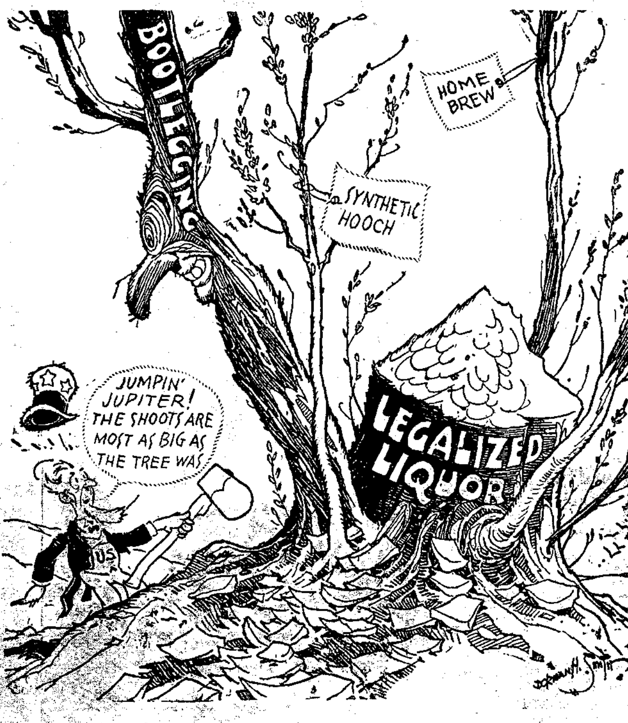
So quietly and smoothly does the new V-63 operate that owners say they are scarcely aware that there is a motor beneath the hood.

CADILLAC

V-63

Standard of the World

situation than those observed by the Governor himself. The beer sold throughout the city is frequently dosed with ether and is working havoc among drinkers. The whisky is rarely of good quality, and is usually alcohol diluted with water and with a mere flavoring of genuine whisky. "Mustika," a fiery Greek concoction, has become extremely popular in this city and is sending many to the hospitals.



THE LIVEST DEAD STUMP WE EVER SAW

—Smith in the Providence *News*.

The service in the barrooms is far ahead of that offered even in other cities. It used to be the custom—for safety reasons—for bartenders to sneak the liquor into the hand of the patron and request the patron to take it at a gulp. This haste, however, has now universally given way to a leisurely procedure. Mixed drinks have come into fashion again, and the high-ball and cocktail glasses are placed in rows upon the polished bars and the drinks mixed before the eyes of the customers.

To attract attention to the quality of their goods, reports the *Tribune* investigator, some of the "barkeeps" actually call attention to the fact that William Penn was a brewer and has left with them the formula of his "most excellent beer." Others assert by placards on their walls that their beer has been "lagered in the lager (aging) caves recently discovered along the banks of the Schuylkill." The report continues:

No attention whatever has apparently been paid to Governor Pinchot's peremptory notice to 1,300 of the places that they must close at once or face injunction proceedings.

The most striking beer- and liquor-drinking sights are to be seen on Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets in the down-town section, and on Walnut, Chestnut, Sansom, Arch, Race, Vine and Callowhill Streets; Ridge Avenue, the Kensington district and the West Philadelphia section.

On Twelfth Street one saloon was observed to be jammed to the doors, with the drinkers elbowing their way to the bar through four lines of men. Outside this place numerous men reeled about in drunken stupors. In a saloon one block away girls were observed drinking at the rail with crowds of men customers. In two short blocks here 100 drunken men were counted on one side of the street. In a place in Arch Street three bartenders and seven waiters were kept on the jump serving scores of eager patrons.

In another saloon in Twelfth Street more than 120 men were counted drinking beer and whisky at or near the bar. Among these were about fifty Navy men. There were five bartenders here. In another place six bartenders had their hands full attending to the demands for drinks.

There was a flourishing little bar near the historic old Betsy Ross House, and another two blocks away.

"Give me a red one," or "a high white one," or "punch it with lemon and fixings," you order in another place. In a place on Columbia Avenue, drinks are mixed on the tables before one, just as in pre-Volstead days.

Many of these places have been turned into lively dance-chambers, with the beer and alcoholic beverages flowing like water.

And so one could go on indefinitely. The present-day attempts made to deal with it by the various State, city and Federal agencies are feeble and ineffective to say the least.

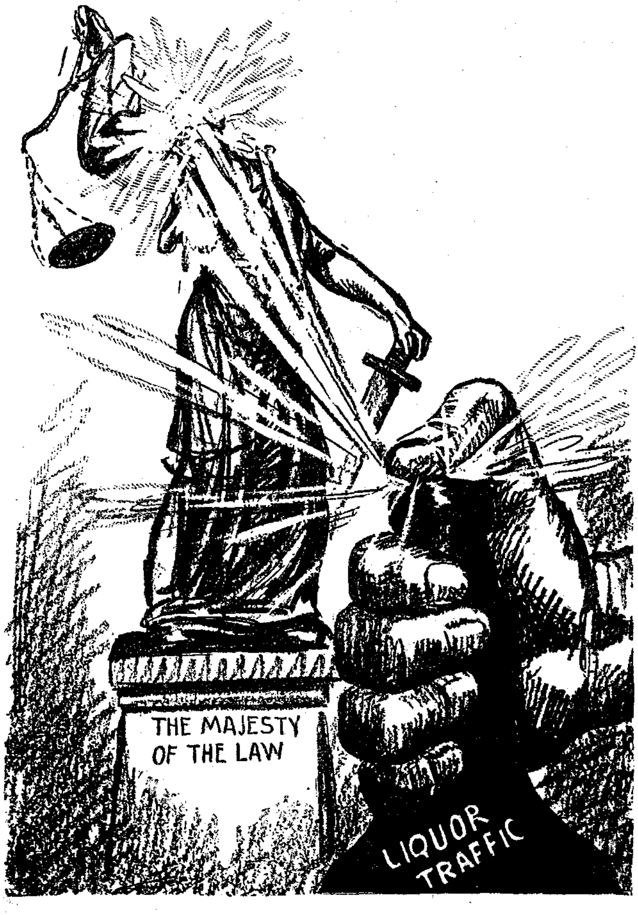
Federal Judge J. Whitaker Thompson complains that, in his opinion, the Federal courts should not assume the sole burden of trying the liquor cases, but that it should be shared by the State courts. Apparently staggered by the huge calendar of these cases, Judge Thompson says, "this court can't give any more time than it is now giving to the handling of Prohibition cases. We can't try more than fifteen or twenty cases a week.

"On the surface," Judge Thompson added, "it certainly looks as if all the injunction suits were intended for the Federal courts. I want it distinctly understood that this court, with but three judges, and its calendars cluttered with many kinds of lawsuits, could not possibly hear a flood of these injunction suits, and, while we are willing to do our part in the enforcement of this law, the State courts should also do their share. Does the State of Pennsylvania expect the Federal judges to do all the work, or are its judges going to help out?"

The courts thus have been brought to a virtual impasse, so that the chances seem small of a considerable number of 1,300 saloons being legally proceeded against and a decision rendered within a reasonable time. The only padlocks on the barroom doors are those placed there nightly by the owners themselves.

Director of Public Safety Cortelyou admits that drunkenness is encountered generally in the streets of the city. Superintendent of Police Mills adds that police supervision of the saloons is virtually impossible, because, he argues, 8,000 "blind-tigers" have blossomed into being throughout the city, where, before the passage of the Pinchot State enforcement act, there were only 1,400 licensed taverns.

In addition, it is argued, any efforts the police might put forth to clamp down the lid is defeated by the action of the local municipal and county courts in throwing the cases out wholesale.


THE MAJESTY OF THE LAW
LIQUOR TRAFFIC

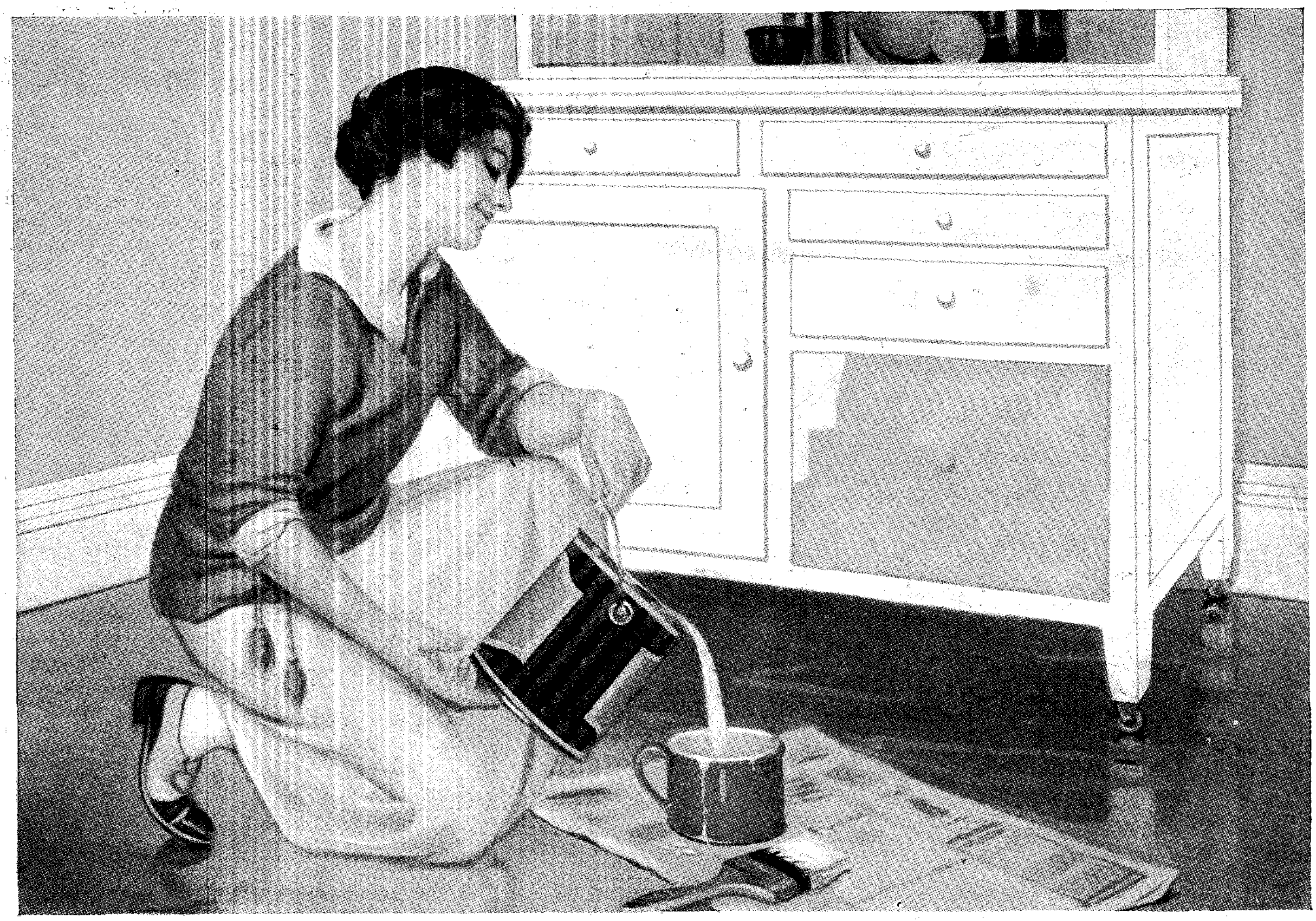
MORE POWER OR A CHANGE OF METHOD IS IMPERATIVE

—Spencer in the Omaha *World-Herald*.

The arrests are continuing, however, it is said, under the Pinchot dry act, but little appreciable results are looked for.

Several church bodies are uniting for action on their own account. How they hope to accomplish what the local governmental agencies admit they have been unable to do is hard to

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



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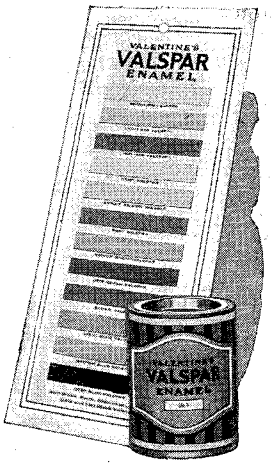

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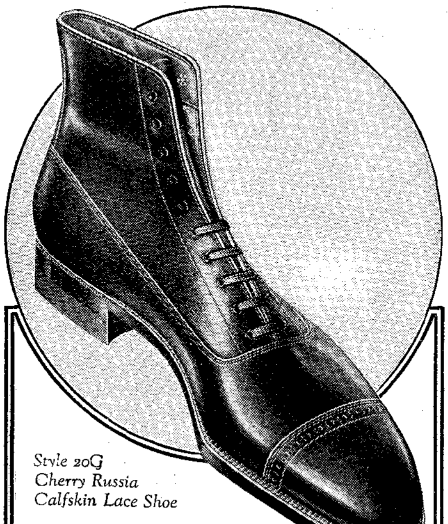

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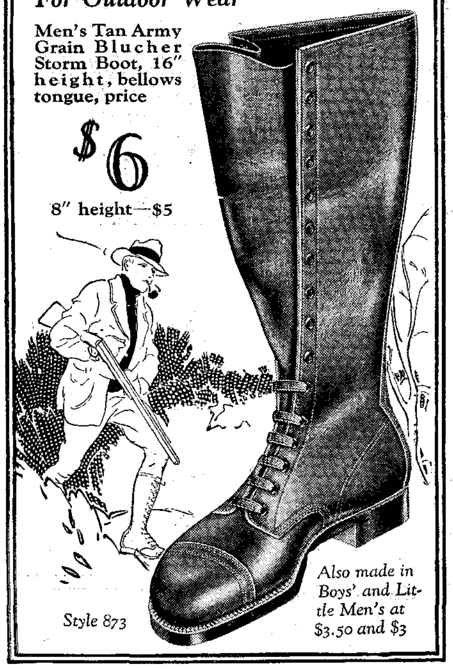

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

see. As for the attitude of Mayor Moore, the liquor question is probably the sole subject upon which he rarely expresses himself.

Above it all remains the one striking fact—Philadelphia is soaking wet and, from all appearances, will continue to be so for a long time to come, unless some power not now evident enters upon the situation with a more effective stick than has yet been brought to bear upon it.

As with Philadelphia, so, reports Mr. Racusin, it was with the other cities, large and small, of Pennsylvania. He visited Scranton, where, he says:

> The vaccine of Prohibition seems to have had not the slightest effect. Scrantonians have as much opportunity to-day for drinking spirituous liquors as they had in the pre-Volstead days, when its 135,000 citizens had at their disposal the faucets of 400 thriving saloons.
>
> This striking fact becomes evident at once to the most superficial observer. The city's officials and prominent citizens admit it. John Durkan, the Mayor, says he is "up against it." The State authorities appear to bestir themselves little beyond grabbing a liquor vender once in a while and throwing him to the Federal courts, where the Judge says "most of the cases will rest and go to sleep."
>
> There are blind-tigers, speak-easies and old-time saloons a-plenty. The writer visited a score of them in the busiest streets of the city. Some time ago, August 30 last, to be exact, State troopers served notices on the most brazen of these places that they would have to "close up and get rid of their customers and tear out their fixtures," and that they must "desist from keeping alcohol, brandy and other spirituous, vinous, etc., beverages or liquors of one-half or more of 1 per cent."
>
> It was, in truth, a farce. Men were seen drinking, but no effort was made to arrest them, nor was any attempt made to seize the stored liquors.

Mr. Racusin gives the names and addresses of a number of places where customers can get liquor of any sort, without an introduction, and, apparently, without limit. "But why go on?" he asks, for—

> One need hardly be told of these spots. There is evidence sufficient of their existence on the streets. In a period of fifteen minutes the writer saw four drunken men on Washington Avenue. The press here keeps a picture of the situation continually before the public by insisting every now and then that drunkenness has increased "50 per cent." Nearly every month, as the newspaper files show, it is indicated that the number of arrests for drunkenness has risen 50 per cent. over what it was last month or year.

In Easton, the "staid college town by the Delaware River," the writer reports that he found "not only as many saloons in the town as there were in pre-Volstead days, but a host of speak-easies beside." He goes on:

> One need not take the writer's word for it. Robert Stofflet, who represents Northampton County, of which Easton is the seat, in the Keystone State Legislature, has said that if some mythical giant took the town in the palm of his hand and gave it a vigorous shaking, as he would some dice, its 35,000 inhabitants would be found dripping with loosened liquors. He told an audience a few days ago that he could point to one block in Easton which before Prohibition harbored "only" five saloons, in which there now were not only the same five saloons, but also fourteen speak-easies, all doing a thriving business, and all quite openly and without any apparent effort at secrecy.
>
> Here can be seen the characteristic sign over the door announcing that the place is a "barroom." Here, too, are the swinging-screens, the polished bars with the time-honored pretzel bowls, and heaps of hard-boiled eggs. No questions are asked except merely, "Scotch or rye?"
>
> The saloon men in Easton received no notices that their places would be padlocked if they didn't close up. In the round of the "wet nuggets," as they are referred to here by certain authorities, one soon forgets the existence of Prohibition statutes. The police, in fact, seem to ignore these statutes entirely. When an occasional delinquent is picked up in the foreign quarter or outskirts of the town, he is brought before the Municipal Court judges, not on any charge related to either State or Federal Prohibition laws, but on the ground that he has violated a local health regulation forbidding traffic in food products "unfit for human consumption."
>
> Within a radius of three blocks in the center of the city, adjoining Center Square, the writer counted twelve places operating quite openly as saloons. While before Prohibition the town had but thirty licensed liquor establishments, I was informed on the best authority that this number probably has been doubled, with the home brew evidently quite plentiful.

A peep at some of the neighboring towns, says the *Tribune* investigator, indicated that the conditions of Easton were typical of most of the smaller communities dotting the eastern half of the State. He says he was told that, in the distant past—

> The motions of clapping on the lid were gone through with appropriate flourishes and ruffles, and some fears were felt more recently in certain quarters from Governor Pinchot's padlock threats. But never has any move of any considerable importance been made by either State or city authorities to bring liquor venders within the law since the descent upon the town of an army of Federal agents in August, 1922.
>
> Road-houses belt the city. South Delaware River Road can boast of these wet bungalows, while Nazareth, Freemansburg, New Burg, Raubsville and Belfast all can tell stories of open houses. In Nazareth, through the windows of a supposed ice-cream parlor, one may observe persons sitting at tables drinking cocktails. One need not be known in these places, as I can testify.

Harrisburg, the capital, says Mr. Racusin, is less open in its defiance of the liquor laws than most of the other places he visited. The police report almost double the number of arrests for drunkenness registered a year ago, but, so quietly is the traffic conducted, that "one is led to suspect a conspiracy of silence on the subject." After presenting the testimony of one of the city's leading pastors to the effect that

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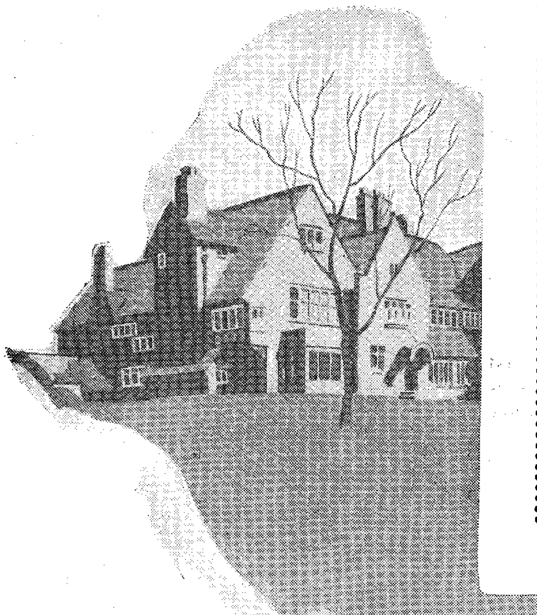

> One year ago, I'll admit that I expected something extraordinary in the way of performance and service from my New Peerless. I have driven automobiles for twenty-two years, and many good cars succumbed in less than a year to hard driving and abuse.
>
> Perhaps the finest tribute I can pay to my Peerless is that, after more than 12,000 miles of the severest use, I still refer to it as my new Peerless. It is still the finest looking automobile in the city, and its many good qualities have improved with use.
>
> Each car I have owned excelled in one or a few elements of motoring satisfaction, but I cannot think of a single phase of performance in which the New Peerless does not excel—*and I have spent not a single cent for repairs.*
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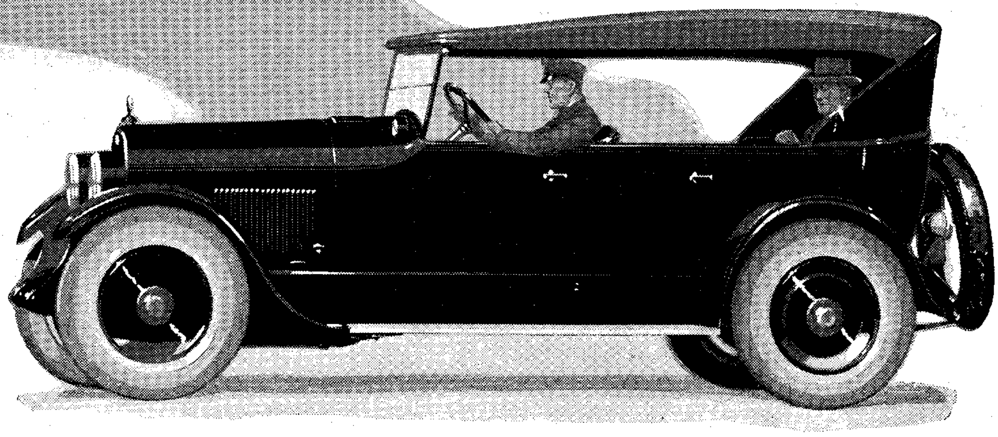

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

the liquor laws are being "flagrantly violated," Mr. Racusin proceeds:

As a matter of fact, the writer found a large proportion of the old-time saloons were doing business at their old stands without so much as changing the old beer signs that had been gathering dust in their windows for years. The recently enacted State enforcement law only served as an additional inducement to continue in the business by removing the overhead license tax.

These places, variously estimated at from forty to seventy in number, make no effort to pose as any other than genuine barrooms, the bartenders in many instances being known to frequenters of pre-Volstead days. The beer offered is in the main of good quality, altho I am told that some days it is better than others. In most of these places I learned it was possible to obtain the harder liquors, tho one had to be introduced.

More startling is the evidence that the old saloon with the picturesque back room is hanging on here, altho now a memory to New Yorkers. The writer visited six of these places, where after being properly introduced he was offered many per cent. beer and "shots" of moonshine.

I found beer and whisky selling going on in a hotel not far from the Capitol. In three blocks on Market Street I counted four places where one could obtain beer of "excellent" quality, and vinous spirits if one were "recognized."

Harrisburg, like other towns visited through the State, has its quota of wide-open road-houses. One need only go out into the river drive toward Coxestown to find a bevy of them. Coxestown itself, a stone's-throw from the Capitol, is said to be dotted with illicit stills.

What is happening as a result of these conditions? On the surface Harrisburg appears calm and indifferent. I am told by some of the citizens that few intoxicated persons are seen on the streets, and that brawls are uncommon.

At Police Headquarters I was told, however, that of the city's 75,000 inhabitants, 682 had been arrested so far this year for drunkenness. The number of arrests for the whole of last year was 504. In the first eighteen days of this month fifty-four drunkards were picked off the streets, while fifty-two were taken in the whole of the same month last year.

The police also pointed to the fact of thirty-three chauffeurs having been recently arrested for intoxication while driving, as a sinister development of the situation that had never been experienced by the capital before.

In the matter of preventive or corrective measures practically nothing is being done. The County Prosecutor last fall gathered evidence against nearly all of the saloon-keepers, and sought to have them convicted. The liquor men evaded punishment by contending that they had purchased beer of the legal alcoholic content but that it grew stronger while awaiting sale in their cellars. All the cases were dismissed by the county courts.

Pittsburgh, the second largest city of the State, was described to the investigator by two of its prominent citizens as "wet enough for rubber boots," and "positively rotten" as far as liquor conditions were concerned. The investigator reports:

The city, in fact, is as wide open as a gaping door. It has been estimated that there are at least 2,000 places here where one may obtain high-power beer and spirituous liquors. From fifty to sixty drunkards are picked up on the streets by the police daily, and some days the big industrial plants in the outskirts have difficulty in operating because of the wobbly condition of their workers.

The municipal, State and Federal authorities are making little headway cleaning up the city. The Federal courts are already clogged with 500 violation cases awaiting disposal in November, and a similar condition prevails in the county courts.

There have been no threats of padlocking here, and mention of some such possible step by Governor Pinchot is received with an indifferent wave of the hand.

Nobody seems to care. The Federal enforcement agents say they are not permitted to serve summonses on offenders after sundown, just when most of the violations take place. Mayor Magee declines to comment on enforcement. District Attorney Gardner and the county authorities generally are so occupied with age-old cases that they appear to have little time to give to present conditions.

All of which must be thoroughly satisfactory to the hosts of bootleggers and liquor dispensers that are openly trafficking in violation of State and National laws. To the outsider, as to the writer, the sight is astounding. In one spot I observed five saloons in a row packed to the doors with beer and whisky drinkers and a policeman stationed outside to keep the lines of incoming and outgoing patrons in order.

There was not the slightest effort made to conceal the nature of the business. In three of these "bars," as their signs called them, four bartenders were kept on the jump handing out 6 per cent. beer and hard liquor for the mere asking.

With lines three and four deep, the familiar negro waiter offering slices of roast beef to the crowding patrons, the cheese plate and pretzel bowl at each end of the bars, it took one back to the old Bowery days. It was hard to believe that this was taking place in a dry age.

One aspect of the situation, reports Mr. Racusin, is that various neighboring industrial centers "often find themselves crippled through the opportunities offered their employees for indulgence in drink." The liquor, popular in such sections, it appears, is colored alcohol, and six workmen had died from its effects within the three days preceding his visit. He was not surprized, adds Mr. Racusin, when H. D. W. English, a prominent churchman and Chairman of the Prison Board, told him that the jail population was on the increase. He quotes Mr. English, in conclusion, as follows:

"We've got Prohibition in Pittsburgh only on paper. The State troopers ought to be trebled and brought into the city and the place cleaned up. You can't do it with Federal troops. Such a suggestion is ridiculous. You can't eliminate the saloon between reveille and taps any more than they can be eliminated by merely wishing them out of existence, which is about all that is being done at the present time. I have no illusion about the openness of the traffic, nor has any one else of our citizens. The situation is rotten. So far as the saloon is concerned, its business is as usual. The only apparent difference now is that intoxicants are a little more expensive than they used to be."

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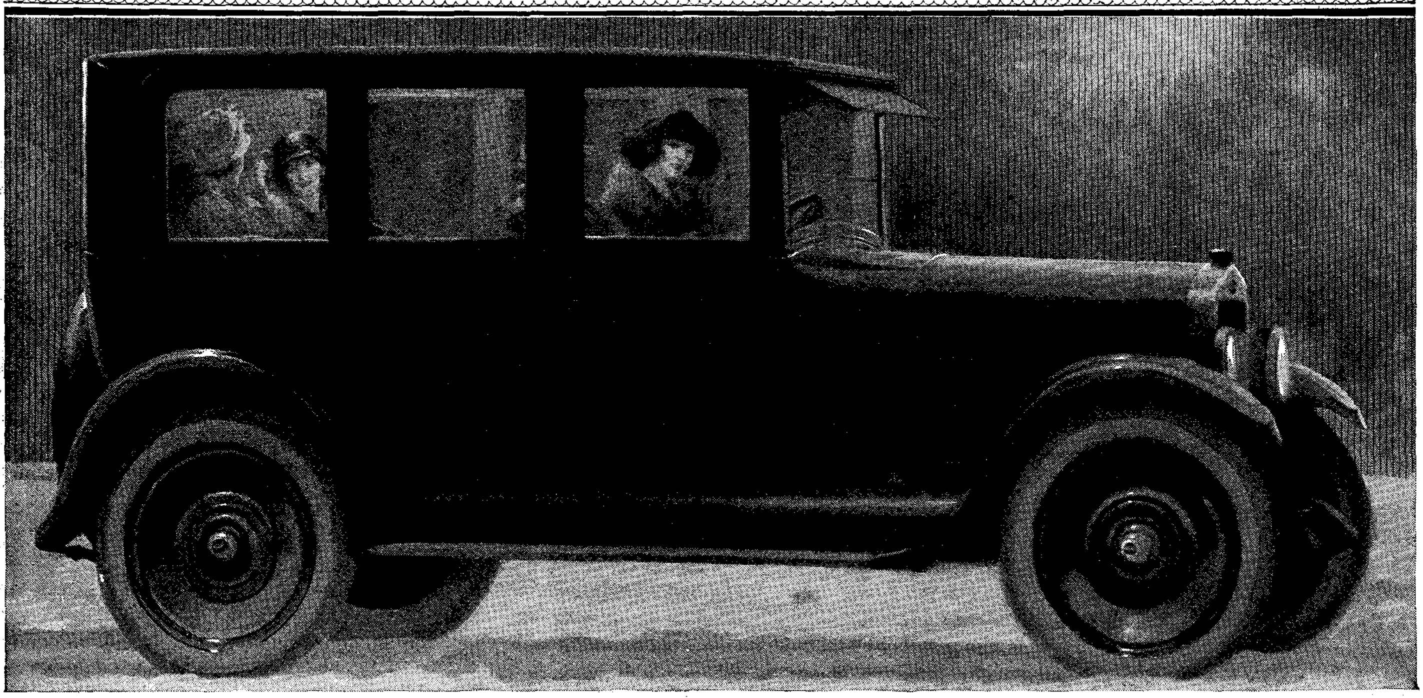

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INNOCENT MEN WHO FACED ALLIED FIRING-SQUADS

EIGHT French soldiers, lost in the darkness following a night artillery attack that destroyed most of their company and threw the survivors into confusion, strayed into the headquarters of a French general. He ordered them shot, and shot they were the same day—all but one of them who managed to escape. Later investigation proved that the French general, de Baudegourd by name, had murdered men of tried valor, who were astray through no fault of their own, and the French War office did what it could by notifying the widows of the slaughtered soldiers that "a regrettable mistake had been made."

Morale must be kept up, and examples must be made, argued the general who had delivered the death-sentence; and for the same general reasons, declares Henri Barbusse, the French novelist, scores of innocent men died by the hands of their own comrades in the Allied armies. He has gathered the stories of a number of these men in a little volume of fact, called "Crimes of Courts Martial," recently issued in Paris. Barbusse was the author of "Le Feu" and "Clarté," novels which raised successive storms during the war, and his newly published volume, reports Alfred Murray, Paris staff correspondent of the New York *World*, is creating an equal furore. The book tells how fifty soldiers, on different occasions, were shot down by their comrades, by order of a court, or simply in obedience to the personal order of an officer. Many of the victims have been rehabilitated. In some cases, their widows have even received medals of honor, and have been awarded pensions. In one case, reports the *World* correspondent, a monument has been unveiled to a soldier who was unjustly condemned and shot, with three comrades, because their company could not advance in an attack ordered in impossible circumstances. Barbusse's account of this incident, as translated by the *World* correspondent, runs:

A typical illustration of the cruelty of military methods is the manner in which four corporals, all men who had proved their courage in scores of fights, were selected from their company to be executed in March, 1915, merely because they had been unable to reach the German barbed-wire entanglement which they had been ordered to cut.

Their company had been in the front line in several successive battles. Ordered up again to take part in an offensive before they had had time to rest, the whole company protested, declaring it was the turn of Regiment No. ——, which had been in the rest area all through the last three battles. Eventually, however, the company went into the front trenches. In front of them was No Man's Land, strewn with dead bodies, both French and German, which had been lying there for weeks. As frequently happened, the French artillery had failed to destroy the barbed-wire entanglements, which in many places were intact. As one of the officers remarked, "You can't prevent the men from reasoning, and the men in this case reasoned that it was hopeless to go over the top until the barbed wire had been destroyed."

On the morning fixt for the attack the officers led the way over the parapet. Their men refused to follow, declaring "we prefer to be shot but buried, rather than let our bodies rot on the ground out there." Whereupon the general in command gave the order that four corporals, each with four men, were to go out and cut the barbed-wire. This in broad daylight. It was certain death.

Nevertheless, the men attempted to obey the order, and got within 150 yards of the barbed-wire. But the hail of fire was more than human nature could stand, and they took cover in a shell-hole. They could go no further. The result? Court-martial and sentence of death passed on the four corporals. A sentence which was duly carried out to the horror and indignation of the whole regiment, which indeed had to be surrounded by dragoons in order to cow the spirit of mutiny. A colonel called it murder.

The letter which Corporal Maupas wrote to his wife the night before the execution is poignant in its human simplicity, and reveals all the pathos, the tragedy and the sordidness of this side of war:

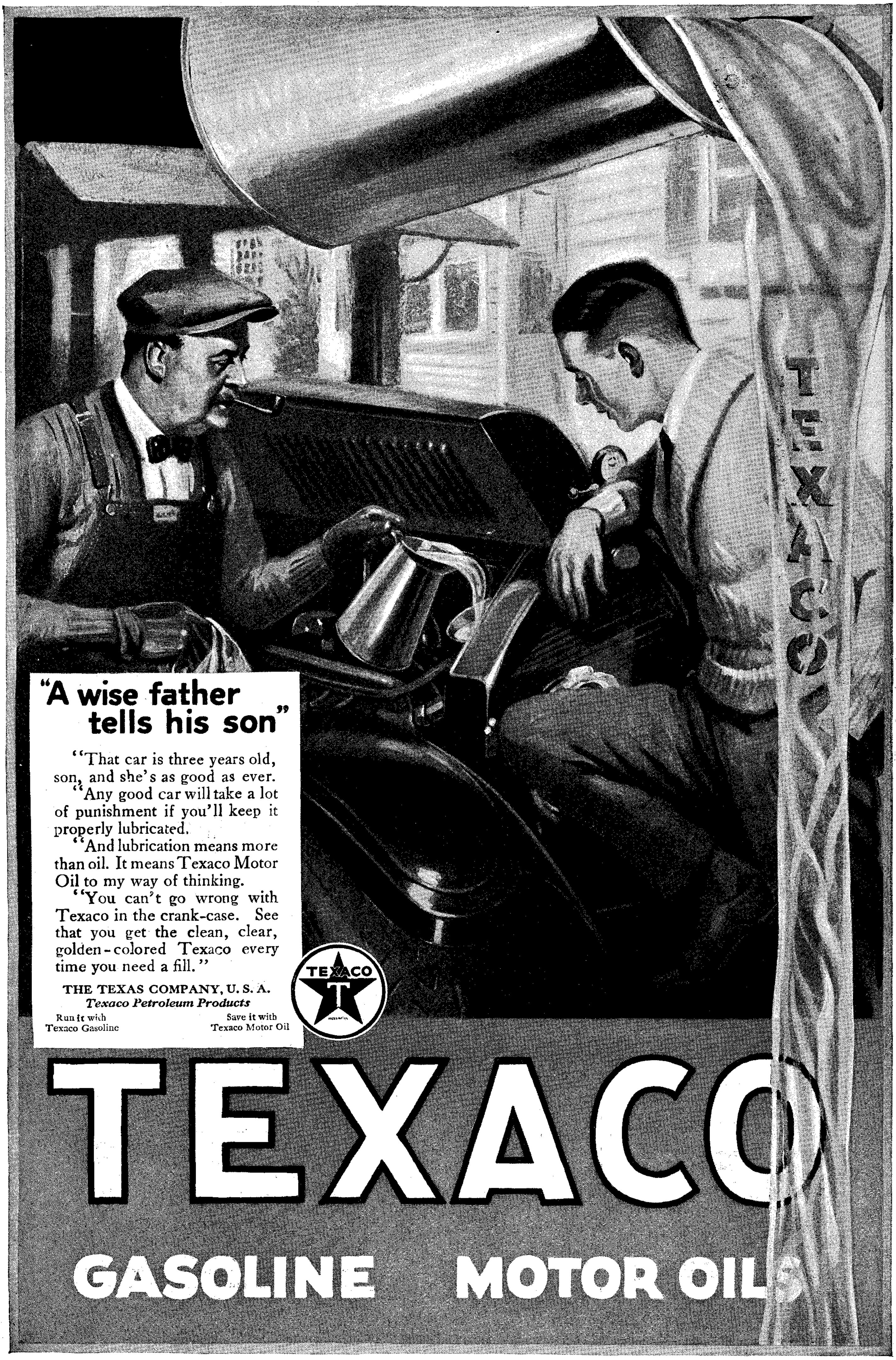
"I am awake again, looking more like a corpse than a live man. My heart is breaking and I have not the courage to pull myself together. It is useless and impossible. Yet yesterday I received the two packages which you sent me—sardines, butter, figs, apples and the pretty cards. I was happy But now I turn my face to the wall, and great tears gush out and pour down my cheeks.

"To-day I shall know the result of the affair. How sad it is, how painful; but I have nothing to reproach myself with. I have neither robbed nor killed. I have not sullied the honor or reputation of any one. I can hold up my head. Don't worry, my little Blanchette. It is enough that I should have to think of these sad things. Yet never in my life have I shirked my duty, either as civilian or soldier. Ah, so this is life! Well, it is not worth while. Little children will call their father in vain. An adored wife will think of her devoted husband! Kiss my Jeanette for me. How I love you, and, mon Dieu! how I weep."

Another case cited in the "Crimes" is that of Lieutenant Herduin, commanding a company of infantry before Verdun. It was in the terrific fighting of June, 1916. A German division had attacked the French lines in his sector. The record continues:

To his right the line was pierced. His flank was threatened. The enemy had worked round and was behind his company, now reduced to nineteen men. The French artillery, convinced of the loss of the whole position, was bombarding the survivors.

What should Herduin do? Sacrifice his men without profit for the operations? Surrender? Or endeavor to save the little band of survivors (who, with him and like him, had battled with superhuman courage for five days) by finding a way back to Verdun? Lieutenant Herduin decided that the third course was the most reasonable, as well as the most humane and, having obtained a safe conduct from the colonel of the 293d Regiment, the nearest unit with which he could get in touch, picked a way across the battle-field to Verdun, where he reported to the major in command of the Anthouars Barracks, along with his



"A wise father tells his son"

"That car is three years old, son, and she's as good as ever.

"Any good car will take a lot of punishment if you'll keep it properly lubricated.

"And lubrication means more than oil. It means Texaco Motor Oil to my way of thinking.

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To be sure, LUDEN'S relieve coughs, tickling and husky dryness, but for best results you should use some regularly *every day.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

junior officer Milan and their little following.

Two days afterwards the two officers and their men—débris of what was once a regiment—proceeded to Fleury, the regimental headquarters. An amazing order had preceded them, "Shoot the two officers!" signed by the general commanding the brigade. Herduin was dumfounded. Had he not done his duty? So satisfied was he that he had deserved well of his chiefs that he had written to his wife saying he expected to obtain a short leave.

"Our division is smashed," he wrote, "our regiment annihilated. I have just lived five terrible days confronted with death at every minute. I will tell you all about it later. Four days without food or water!"

"You are not going to shoot us like that. Let me have an explanation with the general," protested Herduin to the headquarters officers. At the same time he sent a letter to the colonel of the regiment. The latter refused to read it, but sent a curt reply: "No observations! Immediate execution!"

The technical crime of which the unhappy officer was guilty was that he had quitted his post a day before the date fixt for his regiment to be relieved. Individual initiative, even when it resulted in the saving of valuable lives, of conserving men of proven heroism to the Army, could not be tolerated. So the sentence was executed.

Six hours after their arrival at Fleury, Herduin and Milan were marched off and shot. Herduin himself commanded the firing-squad, crying first: "I die a brave man!" then commanding without a tremor, "Aim well! Fire!" Ten minutes afterwards an order came for the suspension of execution! A doubt had crept into the minds of the military chiefs responsible. Too late!

Before his death Herduin wrote to his wife:

"My dear little wife, my adored one: We have, as I told you, suffered a severe reverse. The whole of my battalion has been captured by the Boches, with the exception of myself and a handful of men. And now I am reproached for getting away. I was wrong not to let myself be taken prisoner also. Colonel Bernard considers us as cowards, as if 30 or 40 men would hold their ground like 800!

"Well, Fate is against me. I am not ashamed. My comrades who know me, know that I am not a coward. On the eve of death, my darling Fernande, I am thinking of you and my little Luc. Ask for a pension. You are entitled to it. My conscience is serene. I will die commanding the firing-squad in front of my men who weep for me.

"I embrace you for the last time. After my death denounce military justice. The chiefs always seek some one on whom they can put the blame. My adored treasure I send you one last passionate kiss, while thinking of all our past happiness. Kiss my beloved boy for me. His cheek need not redden for his father, who has done his duty. Oh! to think that this is the last time I shall ever write to you. Oh, my beautiful angel, be brave. Think of me as you feel this last, eternal kiss.

"My hand does not tremble. I die with a quiet conscience. Adieu. Je t'aime. I shall be buried in the woods of La Fleury, north of Verdun. Lieutenant de Roman will be able to give you all information."

When the widow, crying her indignation and despair, informed the Minister of Justice of the circumstances of the tragedy, he exclaimed angrily: "It is a lie. No Frenchman could have done that!" But the archives did not lie.

Let it not be supposed, says the correspondent, that such incidents belong only in the French record. At the height of the hostilities, he recalls, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig used to have five or six soldiers executed every week. The writer was in the British Army at the time, and he records that "their names, regimental status and offenses used to be circulated to us on a printed slip, tho for casualty list purposes the condemned had simply 'died on active service.' Offenses meriting death were: Desertion in the face of the enemy, cowardice in the field, refusal to obey a superior officer, and self-mutilation in order to escape further service." It was "a dark page," says Mr. Murray, "seldom mentioned and then in an undertone. It used to be whispered that half those being shot for cowardice were in reality suffering from shell-shock. 'That can't be helped,' quoth the Staff, 'we must make examples, otherwise shell-shock will become quite a fashionable disease' (which in effect it did)." It may be a good thing to remember some of these matters, remarks the translator, together with the allegations made as to similar occurrences in the American Army when men are beginning to lament "those wonderful days" of the war excitement. Dipping into Barbusse's book again, Mr. Murray records another incident:

> "Examples must be made," say the military chiefs. That was why one man was selected from every platoon of a battalion of the 63d Regiment to be shot in April, 1915, because the battalion lost its nerve at Flirey in Meurthe et Moselle. Why?
>
> Launched for the attack, the men came to a spot 170 yards long by 30 wide, where they could count no fewer than 300 corpses of comrades who had preceded them. The spectacle unnerved the whole battalion, whose morale already had been shaken by a ghastly march through communication trenches choked with rotting French and German bodies.
>
> Just opposite, only thirty yards away, were the German barbed-wire entanglements intact. The ground between was swept by enemy machine-guns. The French Colonial artillery was bombarding, and many of their shells were falling in the French lines.
>
> No human force could make the battalion advance. It was marched back to the second line. And then "for the sake of example," the God of Chance was invoked to choose four scapegoats. The victims themselves were kept in ignorance of their fate until the very hour of execution.

Then there was the incident of "a poor half-witted peasant of Auvergne." One day in the trenches, the record runs:

> His rifle went off by accident and inflicted a slight wound in one of his fingers. He remained in the trenches, nevertheless, but when the regimental doctor subsequently examined him, he accused him of wilful self-mutilation. A court-martial condemned him to death.

There is also the story of a soldier named

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1. In starting on cold mornings, first prime the engine and hold out the clutch while the starter is in operation. Do not press the starter button again and again. If the engine does not start quickly, prime it again.

2. Use as few lights as possible and these only when necessary.

3. Make sure that your generator, wiring and switches are in good order *and all connections tight*. It may be advisable to have the charging rate of your generator increased.

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The Sargent Cylinder Lock is not big or brutal looking, but under its well finished exterior are sinews of resistance greater than your doors will ever need. Put on the Sargent Cylinder Lock. Then let the midnight prowler pry and twist. It will not yield—even to the wear and tear of years of use. It yields to nothing but your smoothly fitting key.

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In Sargent Cylinder Locks there is a mechanism refined by years of study and experiment. It is as unfailing in operation as human ingenuity can make it. It is as lasting as the building itself.

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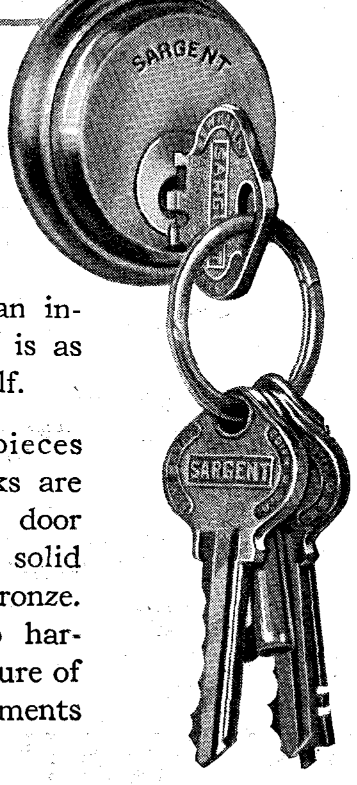

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Sauter, who was killed near Berry-au-Bac. It is related that:

Sauter was on sentry duty, the night was cold and to keep warm he was stamping his feet on the ground. The sergeant-major ordered him to desist on the pretext that it might reveal the company's whereabouts.

The man stopt for a few minutes. Then, without thinking, mechanically resumed his exercise. This was too much for the irritable sergeant-major, who awoke the captain to complain. Without a word of explanation, despite the agonized supplications of Sauter, the captain drew his revolver and shot him down like a dog.

On July 5, 1920, the War Office conferred the Military Medal on "Augustin Sauter, a brave soldier who fell gloriously for France on Sept. 20, 1914, at La Neuville."

The episode of the eight soldiers who were lost in a night attack, and condemned to death by the general into whose headquarters they strayed, goes back to "the dark days of the retreat after Charleroi." The report runs:

Harassed, decimated after a week of forced marches pursued by the Germans flushed with victory, the 21st and 22d companies of the 327th Regiment had just bivouacked for the night, most of the men dropping to sleep immediately their heads touched the bare ground, when they were surprized by an artillery attack.

Shells cracked in their midst and all around them. There was a panic for a few minutes. Orders were shouted, but unheard or misunderstood, with the result that the two companies became hopelessly mixed up with other companies belonging to another regiment bivouacking near by.

In the confusion eight men lost their company and wandered in the darkness of the night, ignorant of their whereabouts. Eventually they stumbled upon the headquarters of General de Baudegourd. "Where are you going?" questioned the general, and the eight men explained what had happened, and that they were searching for their regiment. "Remain here," the general ordered curtly.

One of the eight, however, scenting trouble, left the party and made his way through a wood to another section of the French lines. That saved his life. His seven companions were shot by order of the general the same day.

According to witnesses, there was no investigation into the case of the victims whose pardon their own colonel and major had vainly implored, pointing out that all seven had on many occasions shown remarkable bravery and presence of mind in situations of great danger.

"I have five children! Pity! Do not kill me! My wife! My children!" wailed two of the seven. Others begged to be put in the front line at the next attack. The general was obdurate and the men were executed. Two were not killed outright, one being only wounded in the knee. Both dragged themselves away at nightfall and hid in the woods. One of them was picked up and died in the hospital three days afterward. His companion was nursed back to health, drafted into another regiment and killed in an attack at Ebuterne after winning the Military Medal for bravery on the field of battle.

TO REDEEM A PLEDGE

"HE that hath wife and children," wrote Sir Francis Bacon, "hath given hostages to fortune." Or, in simpler words, the man who is both husband and father has pledged himself, not only to maintain the immediate happiness of dependents, but to insure their future as well.

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It is no light responsibility to advocate a protective plan that may involve a rearrangement of personal finance. The man who assumes the position of counselor must possess a type of mind and character that can appreciate the needs of others as keenly as though they were his own. And he must possess, too, such a knowledge of the possibilities and uses of life insurance, that he may plan insurance for others which will surmount the tests of time, of changing financial obligations and the unforeseen contingencies of life.

Only men of this mould are chosen to demonstrate the service of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. Its representatives are necessarily few in number, for each is selected with the utmost care and must successfully assimilate the knowledge and information that are indispensable to the giving of sound insurance counsel. From any one of these representatives you may seek advice without fear of incurring obligation and with the assurance that his opinions spring from the desire to serve you best.

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FICTIONAL VILLAINS THAT MALIGN OUR NEIGHBORS

THERE HAVE TO BE "VILLAINS" if there is going to be real red-blooded romance and, of course, there has to be red-blooded romance; but why should writers, American writers especially, pick their villains so largely from our friendly neighboring countries of Canada and Mexico, not to mention our own even more neighborly "Wild West"? In the case of Canada, protests a writer who has looked into the matter until he has quite lost patience, we have almost succeeded in making a kind of territorial villain of the whole country. Our romancers picture it as "a land of eternal snows, peopled chiefly by Indians, wicked French-Canadians drest in the same old furs, girls with only one blouse apiece, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police (which, by the way, they insist on calling by their obsolete name of Royal Northwest M. P.), drest all wrong."

Photograph by courtesy of the Metro Pictures Corp.

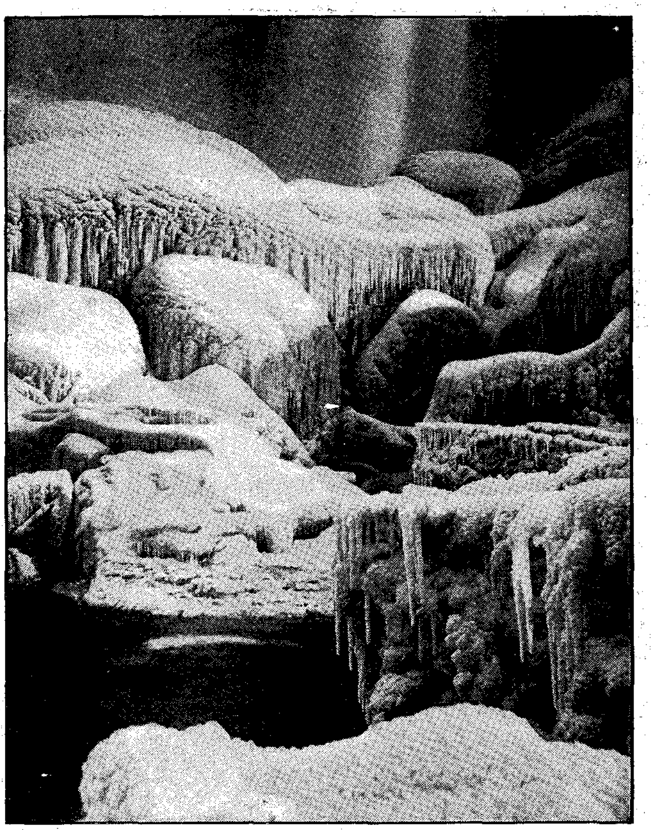
SPANISH VILLAINS ON THE JOB—IN MELODRAMA

The Spaniard, protests a Spanish instructor in one of our universities, is not always "villainous" any more than he is always "swarthy."

Then there is the case of the Spaniard, especially as he thrives in our neighboring southern country of Mexico. "The swarthy Spaniard" did this, or "the treacherous Spaniard" did that, records many a writer of popular fiction. After all, protests Enrique Blanco, of the Department of Romance Languages, University of Wisconsin, "the fact is that Spaniards are neither so swarthy nor so villainous as some people would have us believe." The same general protests might be applied nearer home, suggests a third protester, for in the "villains" and diversified excitements shown in our movie dramas, we malign our own Far West quite as thoroughly as we malign either of our two neighboring countries.

This "Trio of Protests" appears in the current issue of *The Literary Digest's International Book Review*, and the editor prefaces them with the remark that "the accusers seem, on the whole, to make out a rather strong case against the present-day romancers." Taking up first the case of Canada, H. Glynn-Ward objects to our "red-blooded" authors because—

> They depict it as a land where the only means of locomotion is a husky dog, where the only roads are devious trails through boundless prairie, or rocky paths through endless forest: where the only places of amusement are log-built bars, showing a company hilariously drunk: where nobody lives in anything but a one- or two-room log-cabin, with pelts and saucepans decorating the walls. Canada, as shown to the world in pictures and magazine stories, is a land where there are no towns and where it is always December.
>
> Your pictorial Canadian hero is a ruffian possest of superhuman strength, accounting for never less than half a dozen others in one fight, out of which he always emerges utterly unruffled himself. By the same token, your pictorial Mounted Police, as for instance in "Cameron of the Royal Mounted," are entirely ignorant of their duties, their customs and their dress. They salute with child-like solemnity when their hats are off; the inferiors take it upon themselves to pardon or not pardon, without any reference at all to the demands of the law, and they are all most uncomfortably clad in their summer uniforms in the height of winter.
>
> The average American is surely too well-balanced to be hoodwinked into believing that directly one steps over the border the snow never melts. In July, 1922, I was over the Canadian northern boundary line into Hyler in Alaska; this July, 1923, I was over the southern U. S. A. border-line into Tia Juana in Mexico. I wore exactly the same amount of clothes in each case, and the temperature was just about the same. North of fifty-two the summer months are as long and lovely as they are in Southern California.
>
> But the "eternal snow" illusion is wide-spread. I once wrote a book about Vancouver Island, which lies off the southernmost part of the British Columbian coast, and offered it to a London publisher. He sent for me to tell me personally that he could not find it according to his conscience to publish a story so basically untrue to actual conditions; that he had had a friend who had been to Canada, and that said friend had found himself unable to wash for six months on account of the Arctic cold. I assured him that I, I who spoke, had lived for many years in British Columbia, and, unlike his anti-ablutionist friend, had found pleasure and no difficulty in washing frequently. But he looked at me with a jaundiced eye, even when I reminded him that British Columbia itself was as large as Europe, and that one did not crab Monte Carlo because it was sometimes cold in Christiania! He bade me begone, me and my "propaganda." *He* knew better.

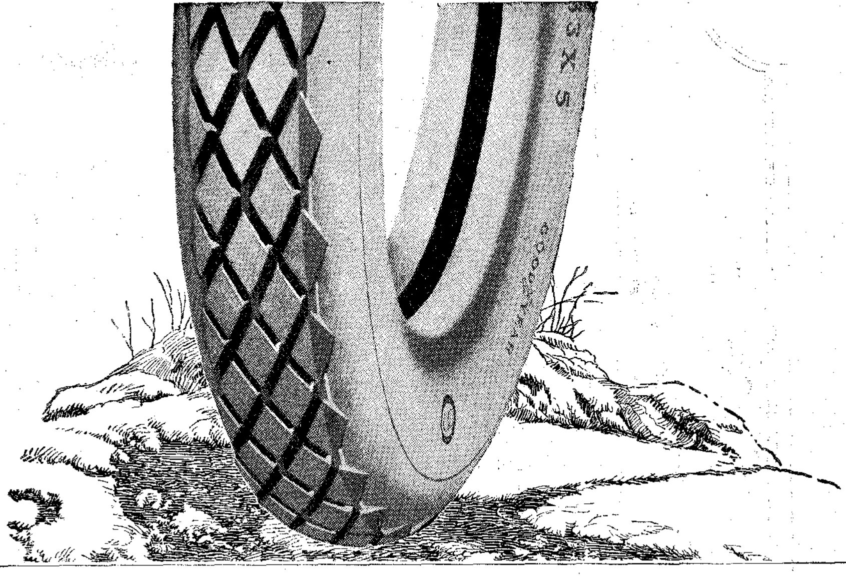


Photographed by the Keystone View Co.

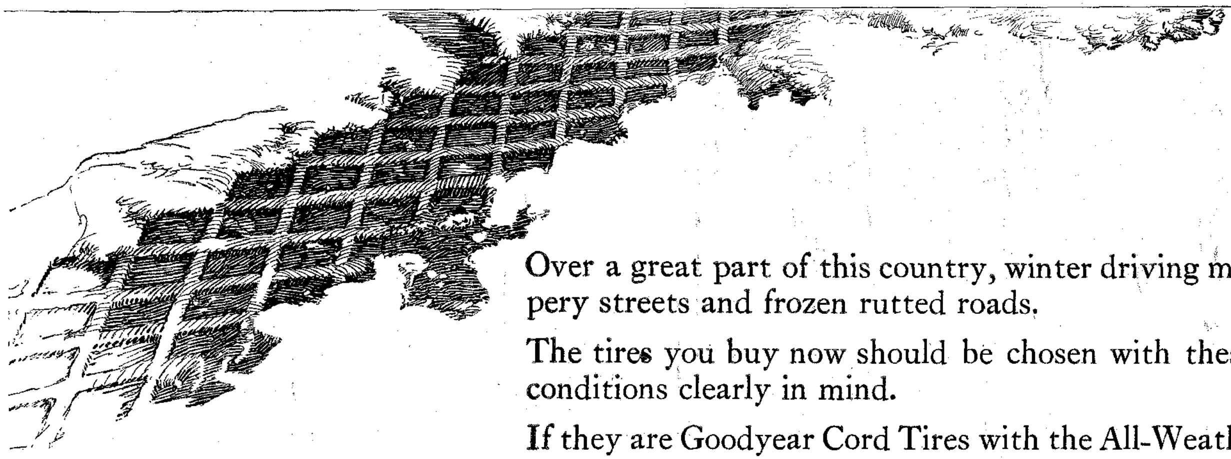
CANADA, AS IT LOOKS IN OUR POPULAR FICTION

The "eternal snow" illusion is quite as wide-spread, protests a Canadian writer, as are other weird ideas of the kind of people who live there.

> Nearly 75 per cent. of the stories and pictures about Canada are produced by people who have never been there, and who steal their "local color" from stories and poems by Robert Service and Gilbert Parker. Kipling himself, quite unintentionally, gave Canada a black eye, from which she has never recovered,



FOR SAFER WINTER DRIVING



Over a great part of this country, winter driving means slippery streets and frozen rutted roads.

The tires you buy now should be chosen with these service conditions clearly in mind.

If they are Goodyear Cord Tires with the All-Weather Tread they are the finest and safest equipment for winter use you can put on your car.

Every motorist who has used Goodyears knows this to be true.

On the *new* Goodyear Cord Tire the famous All-Weather Tread is beveled for smoother running and made from an improved rubber compound that gives even longer wear.

Its big tough keen-edged blocks clutch and cling on any highway surface, digging through to solid footing and a safe stop.

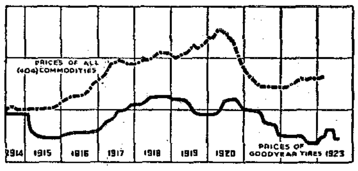
Against skidding, spinning, side-slip or loss of traction they oppose a powerful wedgelike grip that holds firm and true.

Into every turn of the wheels they put the full power of your engine, as in every halt they apply the whole force of your brakes.

No other tires but Goodyears have the sure-footed long-wearing All-Weather Tread.

No other tires so reliably safeguard yourself and your family against the everyday hazards of winter driving.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY GOODYEARS

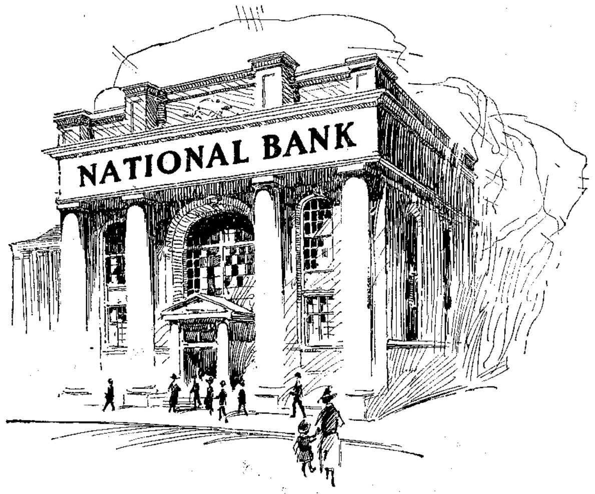


Over the past ten years Goodyear Tires have been steadily improved. Despite this, prices on Goodyear Tires have consistently been kept below the average price level for all commodities, as the above chart shows. Although Goodyear Tires today are better than ever before, Goodyear prices are 37% below those of 1920, and 30% below those even of 1914. This is a good time to buy Goodyears.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1923, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.



For good electric service, drop in here

Probably the last man in the world you would think of going to for ideas on how to get plenty of electric light and power is your banker. He ought to be the first.

Your banker knows that you and your town can't get complete electric service unless the electric company can finance the equipment needed to supply it. Boilers, generators, cable, all this takes money —*your* money, if you are interested in a safe and paying investment.

Right here is where the banker can advise you on earnings, class of security, yield and the dozen and one items on which a careful investor should inform himself.

You will find that the electric light and power industry is sound and progressive.

If you want a good investment, if you want your town to have light for every home and power for each industry, talk this over with your banker.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

Since 1869 makers and distributors of electrical equipment

Number 37 of a series

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

by calling her "Our Lady of the Snows." Why does one never see on the screen the boundless prairies in their mantle of waving yellow grain, or dotted with hillocks of hay, instead of forever under a carpet of snow that never melts?

There are whole districts in British Columbia where it is cheaper to build a log-cabin than to haul lumber for a frame house, but the average Canadian house, even on the prairies, is a frame one and two-storied at that. Many are the families wherein the women of necessity have to help with a man's work, but will the directors of the movies never believe that they are only too willing to change into the most feminine and fetching clothes whenever they can, and the big department stores in Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, whose catalogs reach unto the uttermost parts of the Canadian hinterland, see to it that they get them?

The Canadian backwoods picture is, more blatantly than any other, made to a standard order. There must be a hero, a villain, and a prettyish girl who can do "stunts." They must be drest in furs, there must be snow, ice, husky dogs, sleighs, wolves—alternated by bears—log-cabins with saucepans on the walls, and enough drinks and "silent Indians" thrown in to go round. There must be a murder, with a French-Canadian mixed up in it, some thrills in the shape of ice-floes, rapids, or falls down vast cañons. And in the end, the hero *must* marry the girl-lead.

The public have stood it for a long, long time. But the public are getting increasingly restless and captious and critical. Some of them have even traveled further than the publishers and producers, and have been to Canada. Why can we not, therefore, have something truer to life? Editors and film producers often say that they desire "something new." That would be decidedly new.

Out West, "The Pioneers of America, Inc.," Stuart Henry informs us, intend to call a halt to "pseudo pictures or histories, with their misguiding information, superheated imaginings, spurious hues, spread before Americans for profit." He refers especially to the late Emerson Hough's "Covered Wagon," and his "North of 36," which he calls splendid as thrillers, but not very close to "the real history and life of the West that was." He continues:

> As one who knew intimately the scene and period of Mr. Hough's story, I wish to express my regret that our school children are deriving their notions of the Western pioneers and their times from such extravaganzas.
>
> Historical writers, responsible students, the few remaining frontiersmen, are beginning to protest. Are not our people entitled to know what those progenitors of the West were really like; how their deeper problems were solved; how the foundations of our mighty Western Empire were actually laid; how the trick was turned of transforming the forbidding Great American Desert into a rich, inviting farm land? The trouble is that few of those pioneers now survive. Almost no one now lives who saw the Chisholm Trail or that early village

emporium. And very few of those roving inhabitants of half a century ago could write down what they experienced or knew. Rumors, yarns, lies, soared about. Every time a tenderfoot appeared, such as the author of "North of 36," who did not go West until that frontier epoch had ended, he was filled with amazing tales designed to flabbergast green Easterners. Thus the fantastic legends have swollen into colossal and money-coining proportions and been made to seem true. Wild romance revels in a full fling.

Mr. Hough says that he "has followed or crossed the old cattle (Chisholm) trail at perhaps fifty points between the Gulf and our northern boundaries." So has any old Western commercial traveler. No cattle trails, however, extended from the Gulf to Canada or within six hundred miles of the Canadian line. There was no need that they should. The parent Chisholm itself only reached from the Red River to the center of Kansas, where it connected with a railroad. The railways, of course, were not yet extended to the Pacific at that time.

While the author, whose vivid imagination projects things into vast, vague, misleading outlines, avoids in general precise facts or dates, he centers the attention on July 4, 1867, as the final turning-point of his cattle-drive story. But is his picture "authentic and dependable"?

In the first place, the language he makes his characters use is a curious mixture of what was then current and what is now current. Twentieth-century slang and colloquialisms are wedged in plentifully, and at once disconcert a pioneer of the region. Again, as an authority on Western cattle life, Mr. Hough errs strangely in representing that so large a herd as forty-five hundred could be driven over the Chisholm Trail in '67. That was a very exceptional number for any year under the best conditions. One thousand would have been quite enough for verisimilitude. And how could such a big drove be financed by a "dead-broke" youthful lady? Only experienced drovers with considerable money or credit could get through.

And no women could be found on that trail. It had no place for them. Nor were there, in '67, any prostitutes in Abilene. One woman did live on the outskirts—a pious and worthy Methodist, far from the corrupt type set forth. Abilene had no dance-halls, no brass band, no bridge, no hotel, no livery stables, only one or two saloons instead of several. It was a hamlet of perhaps ten mud huts.

Nor did Fourth of July celebrations take place until after the cattle men left—years later. To represent Texans as dominating in such a festivity is to mistake the temper of the Texans of that day. They considered themselves Texans, not Americans. They saw no excuse for recognizing the glorious Fourth. The Alamo provided the single historic date they worshiped, the Lone Star supplied their only emblem, and they had little use even for the Stars and Bars.

It would be ungracious to enlarge on these discrepancies. Danger to historical truth, to living facts, lies inevitably in the path of rapid romantic writing. Gloss and glamor can not well be harmonized with the grim life of those wiry frontiersmen of the cattle camp and "prairie schooner." They were gaunt, homely, hungry, leading a rawbone and rawhide existence. Many excellent traits had they, but their life was necessarily hard, even to sordidness. They and their few women-folk furnished figures

TIFFANY & CO.

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

THE UTMOST IN QUALITY

MAIL INQUIRIES GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET
NEW YORK

GIVE ME MOBILOIL GIVE ME MOBILOIL
Mobiloil Arctic
VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Run your car this Winter

HOW TO BE FULLY PROTECTED AGAINST TROUBLES WITH STARTER, BATTERY, OIL PUMP, OIL GAUGE AND MOVING ENGINE PARTS

More and more cars are being run in cold weather.

Your investment in your car will continue to pay you returns when you brush aside these common problems by the use of the correct winter grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Starting difficulty minimized. In cold weather, engines are harder to start. With incorrect or poor-quality oil, this difficulty is greater. The grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil recommended for winter use in your engine minimizes starting difficulty—often surprisingly so. With easier starting, both your starter and your battery are protected against undue strain.

Oil pump troubles eliminated. Incorrect or low-quality oils frequently fail to circulate properly in cold weather. The oil pump may fail to work. Trouble may be experienced with the gauge. In determining the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil for winter use in your car special consideration is given to the ability of your pump to properly circulate the oil.

Engine protection assured. Many oils which congeal in winter are not suited to the lubrication of cars employing splash lubrication. The oil is not properly distributed until the engine gets warm. During this warming-up period the moving parts are but poorly protected. On the other hand, many light, free-flowing oils are often equally unsuited to the lubrication of cars with force feed lubrication. The correct oil in each case can only be determined by a detailed engineering analysis of the construction of the engine. The result of this careful analysis by our Board of Automotive Engineers is offered you in our Chart of Recommendations which represents our professional advice.

Proved in the Coldest Countries

The correctness and efficiency of Gargoyle Mobiloil during cold weather have been proved not only in the United States, but in Canada. In Norway and Sweden where low temperatures are experienced, Gargoyle Mobiloil is the favorite oil.

The winter recommendations on the Chart have been approved by 465 automotive manufacturers.

The quality and body of Gargoyle Mobiloil enable it to better withstand gasoline dilution which may follow the free use of the choke.

If you laid up your car last winter, try running it this year—with the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil in the crank case and completely refilling with fresh oil after every 500 miles.

Or, if you put up with winter troubles last year—discover for yourself how thoroughly the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil protects you against them.

If your car is not listed in the partial Chart printed here, see the complete Chart at your dealers, or ask our nearest Branch for our booklet, "Correct Automobile Lubrication."

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Indianapolis
Boston

Chicago
Buffalo
Rochester

Philadelphia
Des Moines
Detroit

St. Louis
Minneapolis
Dallas
Milwaukee

Pittsburgh
Kansas City, Mo.
Oklahoma City

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1923		1922		1921		1920		1919	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)									A	A
" (Copper Cooled)	A	Arc								
"(Mod 490,G&Lt Del)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cleveland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Durant Four	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc						
" Six	A	A	A	A						
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
" (Com'l)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Gray	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.						
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)					A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Jordan	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Kissel Kar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Lexington (Cont. Eng.)					Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)			Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Nash (Com'l)(Quad)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (1 & 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
National (Mod 6-31)	A	Arc								
" (" 6-51)	Arc.	Arc.								
" (12 cyl.)									A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Peerless	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Premier (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo (Mod. T & U)									A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.						
Rolls Royce	A	A	B	A	B	A				
Rowe	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Sanford (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Sayers & Scoville (S & S)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Sayers Six	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Schacht	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Schwartz (Mod. A)	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.
Selden (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Seneca	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Service (Mod. 220)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (¾ ton)	A	Arc.	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens Salient Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Traffic	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Traylor (1 ton)							A	Arc		
" (Model TB)	A	Arc								
" (Model B)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vim (Mod. 22, 23, & 24)					A	A	A	A		
" (Mod. 25)			A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.	Arc.
" (Mod 50)	A	A								
" All Other Models			Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Westcott (Mod. D-48)	A	Arc	Arc.	Arc.						
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White (Mod. 15 & 20)	Arc.	Arc	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Willys Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Witt Will	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Yellow Cab	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.				

Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1923		1922		1921		1920		1919	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buda (Mod. OU,QU,TU)									A	Arc.
" (Mod RU, WU)			A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A						
" (Mod. B2)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. T)									A	Arc.
" (Mod. 12 XD)	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spill'n(Mod.90)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.						
" (Mod.7,000&11,000)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.		
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lycoming (C Series)	A	A								
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Midwest (Mod. 408)			A	Arc.	A	A	A	A		
" (Mod. 409)			A	Arc.						
"(Mod.410,411,412,610)	A	Arc.								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Waukesha CU DU EU FU	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc.	A	Arc	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Weidley (Model R)	Arc.	Arc.								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod Q & QU)									A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

buoyant pages of adolescent pageantry. They would not feel at home in the West that Mr. Hough depicts.

The fact that Mr. Hough's works are, admittedly, far nearer to the spirit of the West than are those of nine out of ten movie-makers and romancers who lay their scenes in the same section, would seem to consign nearly all our "Wild West" romance to something worse than oblivion.

Taking up similar inaccuracies aimed at Spaniards and things Spanish, Enrique Blanco remarks that "Anglo-Saxons, generally speaking, are probably the most conceited people in the universe; and they enjoy parading their conceit and 'rubbing it in' for the edification for every one who is not Anglo-Saxon." He complains further:

> For centuries England and America have been flooded with literature describing the superiority of the English over every one else. And the ancient rivalry between Spain and England has made of Spain the main goat of this propaganda. This literature does not, of course, say anything about the abject surrender of some British armies during the American Revolutionary War, nor does it mention the splendid whippings the Boer farmers inflicted upon the "unbeatable" English not so many years ago, or the many other examples in history where the English have found themselves at the end of their rope, the most recent of which is, perhaps, the "backs-to-the-wall" confession of the English leaders during the last German offensive in the World War, when England and France would very probably have been annihilated if it had not been for the aid of America.
>
> There is a certain type of literature in which the long-suffering Spaniard always gets it in the neck. It is always "the swarthy Spaniard" did this, or "the treacherous Spaniard" did that, quite disregarding the fact that Spaniards are neither as swarthy nor as villainous as some people would have us believe.

Mr. Blanco objects especially to a recent volume called "The Real Story of a Pirate." In this book, he writes:

> There is an account of how less than one hundred English pirates captured eight Spanish vessels manned by 278 men. The author does not explain the real situation; he leads us to infer that the 100 English jumped on the entire 278 Spaniards, all at one time, and defeated them and captured the ships. We are not told that 278 men divided among eight ships make an average of about thirty-four men to each ship; we are not told that the Spaniards did not know the English were coming, and that when they saw a few boats loaded with armed white men approaching them, they very likely took for granted that these men were Spaniards coming from some of the settlements along the coast, and therefore did not fire upon the boats; we are not told that the English did not start firing from a distance, either, but simply drew alongside the nearest Spanish vessel, swarmed upon her deck, one hundred strong, if you please, and overpowered the thirty-four astounded Spaniards. Determined men, who were ready, they could overpower one ship after another in this fashion rather quickly; yet, the author confesses, the English lost eighteen men killed and twenty-two wounded. Not such an abject surrender on the part of the surprized Spaniards, after all.
>
> In a fight like that, the element of surprize makes all the difference in the world. We often read in the papers about the deeds of bold robbers here in America. Two well-armed thugs will enter a poolroom, or a bank, or some such place, where there may be as many as twenty-five or thirty men, or even more. Suddenly, the two robbers pull out their automatics and command every one to hold up his hands; hands go up in a hurry. The robbers then relieve the people of their valuables and depart. Now, would we say that those twenty-five or thirty men who have thus been robbed are abject and impotent cowards? Would you hail the robbers as wonderful heroes?
>
> The World War proved that bravery is not the exclusive property of any one nation. Before the war the pages of history were full of incidents proving the very same thing. Cortes conquered Mexico with a handful of men, but before those men started on the conquest they did one of the most heroic things in the world: As soon as they landed on the coast of Mexico they burned their own ships, so that they would never be tempted to go away before the job was finished. In those ships those men destroyed their only chance to return to their loved ones. Yet, they set fire to the ships with their own hands and turned around to face what must have appeared as certain death at the hands of hundreds of thousands of Indians. . . .
>
> No doubt there are many chapters in Spanish history where the Spaniards did not do what they should have done. But can not the same be said of other nations? America owes nearly as much to Spanish culture and civilization as it owes to English culture and civilization. If you don't believe that, just take a little trip to your own South and Southwest. Nearly half the States and the towns in the Union have Spanish names, and Spanish is the everyday language of tens of thousands of Americans.

Other articles featured in the current (November) issue of *The Literary Digest's International Book Review* include a discussion by James Branch Cabell of the personality of George Moore, as revealed in the new edition of the Irish-English novelist's works. "The Chase of the Cosmic Comic," by John E. Rosser, follows the course of laughter through the ages in a way, to quote its author, "How true, and how zippily put!" Other headings run:

The Latest News from Cape Cod: William Lyon Phelps. A Champion of Rembrandt's 'Prentices: Charles de Kay. A British Novelist Talks of American Novelists: Maxwell Aley. Giovanni Papini Competes with Dr. Johnson: Lloyd Morris. Among the Gods of Modern Grub Street: Richard Le Gallienne. Galsworthy and May Sinclair in Friendly Rivalry: Alexander Black. Editorial: The Glory of the Book-shop. The Poet of New England's Hill-Men: by John Farrar. Hall Caine's Pacifist Parable: Louise Maunsell Field. Progress of the Ten-Best-Books Symposium. New Books Seen Over the Footlights: Louise Closser Hale. Maligning Our Neighbors in Fiction: Canada as She Is Pictured: H. Glynn-Ward. Faults of Our Wild West Stories:

A pipe-smoker's challenge to other smokers

Is there a smoker in the audience who can answer this one?

Nearly every smoker is particular about the kind of tobacco that goes into his pipe. While he may smoke a pipeful from a friend's pouch for the sake of companionship, for day-in and day-out smoking he prefers his own brand.

And yet if you ask the average smoker what it is he likes about his tobacco, he may have difficulty in answering you.

Mr. Joe Rivers, whose letter follows, is a confirmed Edgeworth smoker. In attempting to describe what he likes about Edgeworth, he coins the word "tasty-smellfulness." But as this does not entirely satisfy him, he puts the question up to other Edgeworth smokers.

Larus & Brother Company, Richmond, Va.
Gentlemen:

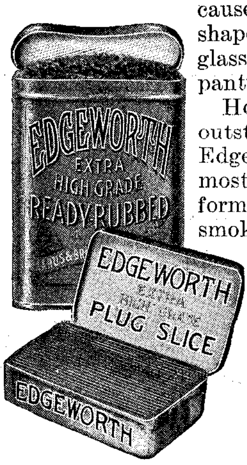
Being a pipe smoker of no mean experience (having tried most pipes and pipe tobaccos) I've watched your smokers' letters in the magazines for some explanation of a taste that for me applies only to Edgeworth.

It is extremely difficult to describe this, because it seems to come as the smoke filters through the mouth and nostrils at the end of a draw from the pipe—a sort of combined "tasty-smellfulness" that most satisfies the smoke appetite.

Why don't you get some of your smokers who can write, to describe this?

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Joe Rivers

Probably there are any number of reasons why men smoke Edgeworth. One friend actually admitted he smoked it because his wife liked the shape of the Edgeworth glass jars to fit on her pantry shelf.

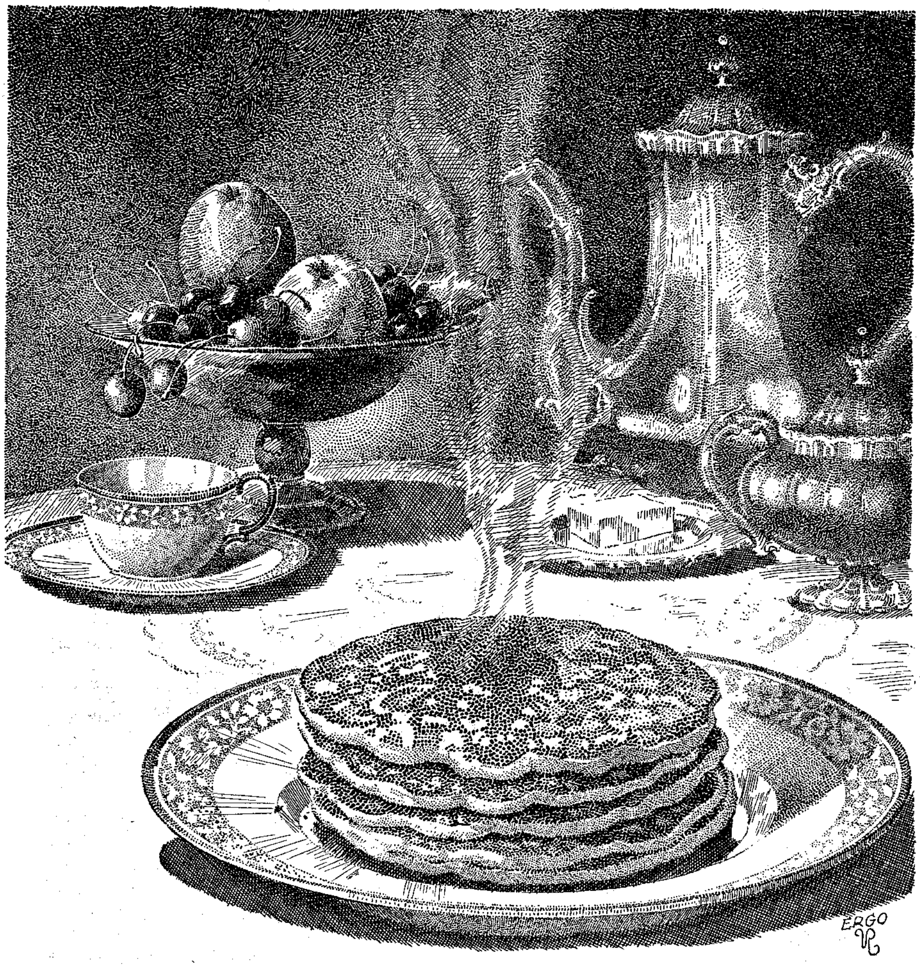


However, the one outstanding feature of Edgeworth, as seen by most smokers, is its uniformity. Year after year smokers can be sure of getting the same high-grade quality of tobacco.

If you have not tried Edgeworth, send your name and address to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. They will be glad to mail to you some free samples, generous helpings of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

If you will also include the name and address of your regular tobacco dealer, your courtesy will be appreciated.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.



The Six Minute Breakfast

A delicious six-minute breakfast..with Pillsbury's Pancake Flour. First put on your pan or griddle. While it heats add water or milk to Pillsbury's and your batter is done. Grease the hot pan a bit and pour it in. In six minutes your first plate of fluffy, golden-brown cakes is ready. ¶ Pillsbury's Pancake Flour makes such tempting pancakes, so delicate and digestible, because we select the highest-standard ingredients, then blend and sift them until powder-fine. Why not have these delicious pancakes for breakfast tomorrow? ¶ A postcard request will bring "Better Pancakes and How to Make Them."

Pillsbury's Buckwheat Pancake Flour makes equally delicious cakes with a real old-fashioned buckwheat flavor.

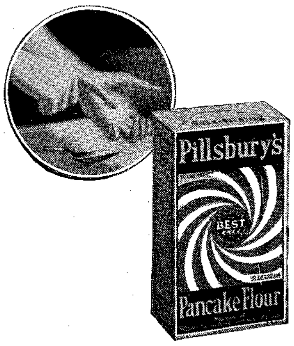
PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, U. S. A.

Pillsbury's Family of Foods
Pillsbury's Best Flour Pancake Flour
Buckwheat Pancake Flour Health Bran Wheat Cereal
Rye Flour Graham Flour Farina

Eat More Wheat

Make This Test Yourself

Pour a little Pillsbury's Pancake Flour into your hand and rub it—see its fine, velvety texture—its creamy-white color, due to Pillsbury's high-grade flours. That's why Pillsbury's makes such delicious pancakes.



Pillsbury's
Pancake Flour
One of the family

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Stuart Henry. Fair Play for the Spaniard: Enrique Blanco. Discovering the Soul of New York's Ghetto: Francis D. Gallatin. Giving American Playwrights Their Due: Brander Matthews. When Pierre Loti Entered the Navy: T. R. Ybarra. The Constitution Among Friends: Raymond G. Fuller. Brander Matthews as a Dramatic Critic: Clayton Hamilton. General Lee as a Tragic Hero: Archibald Henderson. The First International Club of Writers: C. A. Dawson-Scott. How It Feels to Write a Best-Seller: Homer Croy. What a Neighbor Thinks of Homer Croy: Cleveland Rodgers. Going a-Sheiking in the Wilds of Sahara: Thomas L. Masson.

MEMOIRS OF A TADPOLE AT DELMONICO'S

"WHEN you were a tadpole and I was a fish" was quoted in the caption of a drawing of fossilized fish in the Science article on "Fish, Earthquake and Gasoline," which THE DIGEST carried October 27. Since then there have been several inquiries for the poem containing this line. The poem, entitled "Evolution," by Langdon Smith, a newspaper man of New York who died in 1908, was reprinted some fifteen years ago in *Munsey's Scrap Book.* It is printed herewith in full:

EVOLUTION

When you were a tadpole and I was a fish
In the Paleozoic time,
And side by side on the ebbing tide
We sprawled through the ooze and slime,
Or skittered with many a caudal flip
Through the depths of the Cambrian fen,
My heart was rife with the love of life,
For I loved you, even then.

Mindless we lived, and mindless we loved,
And mindless at last we died,
And deep in a rift of the Caradoc drift
We slumbered, side by side;
The world turned on in the lathe of time,
The hot lands heaved amain,
Till we caught our breath from the womb of death
And crept into life again.

We were Amphibians, scaled and tailed,
And drab as a dead man's hand,
We coiled at ease 'neath the dripping trees,
Or trailed through the mud and sand;
Croaking and blind, with our three-clawed feet,
Writing a language dumb,
With never a spark in the empty dark
To hint at a life to come.

Yet happy we lived, and happy we loved,
And happy we died once more;
Our forms were rolled in the clinging mold
Of a Neocomian shore.
The eons came, and the eons fled,
And the sleep that wrapped us fast
Was riven away in a newer day
And the night of death was past.

Then light and swift through the jungle trees
We swung in our airy flights,
Or breathed in the balms of the fronded palms

In the hush of the moonless nights;
And, oh! what beautiful years were these
When our hearts clung each to each,
When life was filled and our senses thrilled
In the first faint dawn of speech.

Thus life by life, and love by love,
We passed through the cycles strange,
And breath by breath and death by death
We followed the chain of change,
Till there came a time in the law of life
When over the nursing sod
The shadows broke, and souls awoke
In a strange, dim dream of God.

I was thewed like an Auroch bull
And tusked like the great Cave Bear,
And you, my sweet, from head to feet
Were gowned in your glorious hair;
Deep in the gloom of a fireless cave,
When the night fell o'er the plain,
And the moon hung red o'er the river bed,
We mumbled the bones of the slain.

I flaked a flint to a cutting edge
And shaped it with brutish craft,
I broke a shank from the woodland dank
And fitted it, head and haft;
Then I hid me close to the reedy tarn
Where the Mammoth came to drink—
Through brawn and bone I drove the stone
And slew him upon the brink.

Loud I howled through the moonlit wastes
And called on my kith and kin,
From west and east to the crimson feast
The clan came trooping in;
O'er joint, and gristle, and padded hoof
We fought, and clawed, and tore,
And cheek by jowl, with many a growl,
We talked the marvel o'er.

I carved that fight on a reindeer bone
With a rude and hairy hand,
I pictured his fall on the cavern wall
That men might understand.
For we lived by blood and the right of might,
Ere human laws were drawn,
But the Age of Sin did not begin
Till our brutish tusks were gone.

That was a million years ago
In a land that no man knows,
And now to-night, in the mellow light,
We sit at Delmonico's;
Your eyes are as deep as the Devon springs,
Your hair as dark as jet,
Your years are few, your life is new,
Your soul untried—and yet—

Our trail is on the Kimmeridge clay
And the scarp of the Purbeck flags,
We have left our bones in the Bagshot stones
And deep in the Coraline crags;
Our love is old, our lives are old,
And death shall come amain;
Should it come to-day, what man may say
We shall not live again?

God wrought our souls from the Tremadoc beds
And furnished them wings to fly,
He sowed our spawn in the world's dim dawn
And I know that it shall not die,
Though cities have sprung above the graves
Where the crook-boned men made war;
And the ox-wain creaks o'er the buried caves
Where the mummied Mammoth are.

Then as we linger at luncheon here,
O'er many a dainty dish,
Let us drink anew to the time when you
Were a tadpole, and I a fish.

QUAKER
BRAND
PUFFED
RICE
Steam Exploded
8 times Normal Size

Here, Madam

is where you and the expert agree on whole grains steam exploded

The utmost in food, yet confections

You want your people to eat whole-grain foods. Not young folks only, but grown-ups too.

There are 16 elements which all folks need, and the whole-grain foods supply them.

Professor A. P. Anderson has made whole grains enticing. He has made them food confections.

He also breaks the food cells, by creating in each kernel over 125 million steam explosions.

Thus every food element is fitted to feed.

Quaker Puffed Rice and Quaker Puffed Wheat are whole grains steam exploded. The food cells are broken for easy digestion. The grains are puffed to airy morsels, 8 times normal size. They are made thin, airy, flaky, and the flavor is like toasted nuts.

These are scientific foods. Under this process, every food element is fitted to feed.

But they also make whole grains tempting. People love Puffed Grains—toasted crisp and flavory. In this form they revel in them.

If you believe in whole grain diet, serve it in this delightful form. Serve it morning, noon and night. You know of no cereal food that compares. And no whole-grain foods were ever made which people like so well.

Quaker Puffed Rice Quaker Puffed Wheat

The Quaker Oats Company

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

HOW PRESIDENT COOLIDGE KEEPS FIT

Copyrighted National Photograph

LOOSENING UP AT A BALL-GAME

The President is not precisely a "fan," it seems, but this photographic character study, snapt at a Washington game, is said to show him "in a particularly happy and whimsical humor."

THREE men went for a walk one morning at six o'clock through the streets of Washington. It happened to be raining, but the early morning walkers walked far and fast, just the same, for the better part of an hour. At the end of the walk, two of them were panting, perspiring, rain-soaked wrecks. The third was rain-soaked, but in a fine, vigorous glow of perfect health. The two who wilted were, respectively, a nationally known manufacturer, and a foremost Republican politician. The third, who returned fit as a fiddle from his morning exercise, was the President of the United States. He holds the position which has been called the "chief man-killing job of modern times," but Calvin Coolidge is not going to be toppled over by it, if a well-trained and athletic body and mind can prevent. Physically, reports Richard Barry, writing in *Strength* (New York), the President is equipped for his job. The fact is, says Mr. Barry:

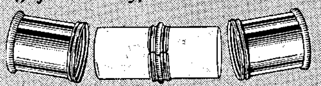
> At fifty-one years of age, when he undertakes the chief magistracy of the nation, President Coolidge is practically as fit, regarding him solely from the point of view of his physical equipment, as a champion prize-fighter about to enter the ring to defend his title.
>
> So much for a statement of an obvious fact to all who have come in close contact with the Chief Executive, who have felt his hand-clasp, looked into his eyes, or had occasion to learn the more intimate details which confirm this judgment.

"How did this happen?" asks the writer. Was it an accident, or did the President "take thought for the morrow?" What is the source of his physical strength? The answer runs:

> The relation of how President Coolidge keeps fit must be filled with more "don'ts" than "do's." Any one who reads hoping to find some surprizing and delightful secret, some record of physical achievement beyond the subaverage, or even a casual recipe for the maintenance of health, will be disappointed.
>
> On the contrary, the reader may here conclude that physical fitness is achieved and maintained, at least in this particular instance, now the most conspicuous within our ken, largely by *abstaining* from regarding the body with any particular attention at all. To use a psychoanalytic phrase, the attention of Calvin Coolidge has always been given "more to the psyche than to the corpus."

Nearly everybody, remarks Mr. Barry, is familiar with pictures of the President riding a horse. In possibly the most familiar picture:

> The horse is one known as General, a thoroughbred from the White House stables. On one side is a secret service man; on the other side a stable-boy.
>
> You will recall that the President was brought up on a farm, where he probably rode horses as a boy; you will see this photograph in which he appears to be a better horseman than either of his professional companions; and you might be



It's a whale of a big improvement

The new Williams' Doublecap Stick just comfortably fits the average man's hand. No mere slippery finger-hold, but a real full-fisted hold.

And the lather it makes! Ever watch your wife beat the white of an egg for ten minutes? You know—the kind that stands high in the plate. Williams' whips thick and high at the touch of your brush.

* * *

Try it! Buy the new Doublecap Stick at your nearest dealer's. Or let us send you a "working model" of it free. The J. B. Williams Company, Dept. D-4, Glastonbury, Conn.

Williams'
Doublecap Shaving Stick

Made by the makers of the famous Williams' Holder Top Stick and Williams' Shaving Cream

Cuticura Soap
—— The Healthy ——
Shaving Soap

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug. Everywhere 25c.

The "C-H" Mark Identifies *Seventy Fifty* Switches

To safeguard the buyer—the "C-H" trademark is clearly moulded on the face of all *Seventy Fifty* "On and Off" Switches. This mark, well-known to electrical and industrial engineers, is a guarantee of high grade design and construction.

C-H *Seventy Fifty* Switches are as necessary for the convenient control of current for the home—for irons, toasters, etc.—as the big C-H Motor Controllers are in industry.

Made by
The Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.
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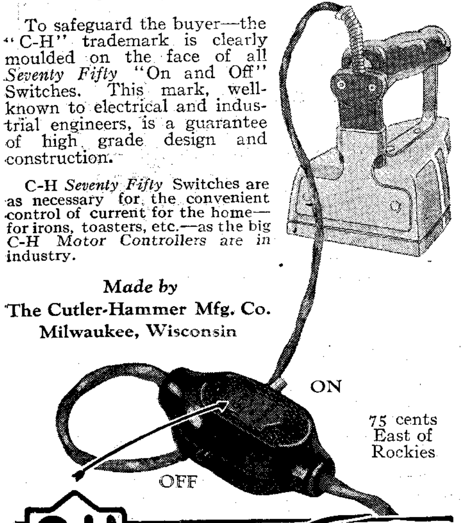
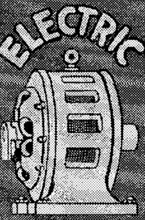
C-H Seventy Fifty SWITCH



LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS



LINCOLN
LINCOLN

"Inside" Information on Electric Motors

For such a simple thing, the electric motor has been made the subject of much mystery and high sounding technical language.

As a matter of fact, the electrical characteristics of all good motors are practically standardized and all bear the same guarantee.

The only advantage one has over the other is in the matter of size, mechanical design and workmanship.

These things are not solely a question of skill but a matter of how much expense the manufacturer is willing to put into the motor.

They are things which any buyer can easily judge for himself by taking the motor apart and looking inside.

Such examination of a Lincoln Motor will serve to show—even to the least experienced—the superiority of Lincoln workmanship and generosity of Lincoln design.

Lincoln coils are neatly and completely taped protecting them against all dirt and foreign matter. No wires are left exposed. The coils are thoroughly impregnated with waterproof varnish so that the Lincoln standard motor will operate under water without damage.

Every detail indicates the care and pride which Lincoln men take in their workmanship.

We will gladly furnish a Lincoln Motor for such a comparison.

"Link Up With Lincoln"

Branch Offices

Boston	Detroit
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Charlotte, N. C.	New York City
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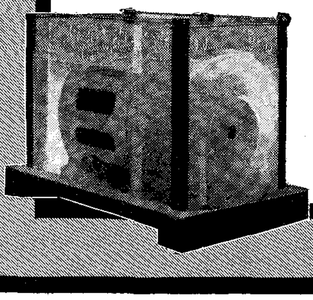

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LINCOLN WELDER

P-A-X
TRADE MARK

THE PRIVATE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE

Serves 24 Hours a Day without an Operator

Wherever the P-A-X is installed, business is conducted with increased despatch and precision. There is no operator to cause delays and errors in interior communication, or to "listen in" on conversations.

For 24 hours a day, every day of the week, the P-A-X is available to meet every intercommunication need instantly, accurately and automatically. The time and money saved, errors reduced and routines quickened make P-A-X a real necessity in every organization.

There are now nearly 2000 P-A-X users, each dominant in its own field of business. You should know what it is costing you to meet such competition without the P-A-X. Our book, "The Straight Line," will give you the facts. Will you use the coupon or write for your copy?

The P-A-X is similar to the Automatic Telephone equipment being so widely adopted for city service. It augments and completes but neither supplants nor connects with local or long distance telephone service. More than a private telephone exchange—the Automatic Electric services of the P-A-X include and co-ordinate interior telephony, code call, conference, watchman service and all other inter-communication needs.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

justified in concluding that horse-backing is his favorite exercise. But you would be many miles from the truth. Until he went to the White House, he had not ridden a horse for twenty-five years. It costs money to ride horses in Northampton (Mass.), Boston or Washington, and however much he may have relished it, Cal Coolidge never could afford it. Yet there is nothing to indicate that he relished it. Despite the photograph, he is not a horseman. In fact, after two or three tries at it when he first went to the White House, he discarded it in favor of walking.

We present a photograph revealing the President enjoying a ball-game; one of the few pictures in existence showing the whimsical idiosyncratic side of him whom a wag in the Massachusetts legislature once called "Silent Cal, the Cautious Cod."

But he is neither a ball-player nor a baseball "fan." He has, occasionally, but not regularly, or with any particular zest, attended ball-games. Also, he likes to be "pally" with his sons, of whom he is fond.

Sunday newspapers have published photograph of him on board a yacht. It is a luxurious vessel, once owned by Ogden Goelet, now owned by Uncle Sam, and named the *Mayflower*. But if you called President Coolidge a yachtsman, you would be doing violence to the truth, for only twice in his life was he ever on a yacht before he became President.

We might also produce, if it were not too commonplace, a photograph showing him riding in one of the White House limousines, but it would be extremely fictionative to describe him therefore as a motorist. As a matter of fact, during June and July of this year, when Mr. Coolidge was Vice-President, at a salary of twelve thousand a year, but living in an expensive hotel suite in Washington, being then in the throes of debating with Mrs. Coolidge about ways and means of enjoying a vacation, these two necessarily frugal Washingtonians, where taxicabs are high, almost had been able to see their way clear to buying a flivver—next year, if they could manage to hold the expenses of the coming winter down sufficiently. Yet with two growing boys in school the chances of next year's flivver did not rate much above fifty-fifty. And when they went, as usual, to spend the vacation period on the Coolidge farm in Vermont, with the Vice-President's father, they rode up from the station in the village bus because it was too far for the father to come after them in the ancient farm equipage. Therefore, no one could fairly call the President a motorist.

At this point, possibly before, observes Mr. Barry, the quick-minded reader may be reflecting:

"Aha! I see the whole situation. Coolidge is just a regular fellow like the average American. He doesn't go in for any hifalutin exercising. He sticks to shanks' mare. Good for him. No exercise like walking. It's cheap—and all 'round—and enough!" Partly right, but not as many have been led to believe.

He is a walker in the sense that that is almost the only physical exercise he has ever had, but he is not a walker in the sense that he makes any special bones about it, or sets himself a certain stint of walking to do each day.

> Most of the professional physical culturists, who recommend walking as a sufficient exercise, are agreed that at least four miles a day is necessary for the normal man to walk if he wants to keep fit. Coolidge has seldom walked more than one to two miles a day in many years.
>
> When he was Vice-President, he often walked in the morning after a nine-o'clock breakfast, from his hotel to his office in the Capitol, a distance of about a mile; but at night he seldom walked home. He took a street car, or taxicabbed, or rode with some obliging friend.
>
> Sundays and holidays and late afternoons he strolled—not walked—with his wife or his boys about the quieter ways of the Capital. He never went off on a "hike." He never got up extra early to "condition" himself.
>
> In short, before he went to the White House, "Cal" Coolidge lived a life, so far as physical exercise was concerned, not unlike that of the great majority of white-collar workers in the United States. No fads. No systems. No daily dozens. No particular games.

Within a very short time after he had been called unexpectedly into his present high-powered job, however, says Mr. Barry, the President's medical adviser persuaded him that he must allot some of his time to physical exercise. "The picture of his two predecessors, the one maimed, the other killed, by overwork, being constantly before him, he was obliged to choose some regimen which he could follow with more or less regularity." Inevitably:

> His natural predilection induced him to choose walking. If he must have some official form of exercise, and must observe it officially, let it be walking, he said, in effect. Whereupon he appeared each morning early for a perambulation about the streets of the Capital. People concluded he had always gotten up early for a walk. Not so. He devised the exercise to fit the needs of the Presidency and his own tastes.
>
> Promptly, however, Calvin Coolidge learned his first lesson in the limitations of the Presidency. As Vice-President of the United States he could walk up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol, rain or shine, as he pleased, and be noted not uncomfortably by very few—just one of many more or less distinguished citizens. Of an afternoon, as Vice-President, he could stroll with Mrs. Coolidge, or with Calvin and John, as he wished through any of the many delightful avenues of the Capital, and be unmolested. As Governor of Massachusetts, he had been for three years in the habit of taking his customary commonplace walks through the streets of Boston, and only rarely be noticed.
>
> But—there is only one President of the United States. He has no second, no third. There is no one comparable or nearly equal; no one else of such vast potentiality of power; no one else so conspicuous; no one else who begins to come shoe-high to the same class with him.

The result of all this was that the President found, and still finds, himself much hampered in his walks. He tried to walk in the White House grounds, since his early-morning appearance on the streets attracted an amount of attention painful to a modest and retiring man. At first, reports Mr. Barry:

> He thought, or hoped, that he would be

Only one thing will keep teeth clean day and night

Your mouth glands will keep your teeth clean and safe—but you must use a tooth paste that will make these glands active

Lejaren A. Hiller Studios

Beautiful white teeth remain beautiful and white only if the mouth glands are active. Your tooth paste must do more than clean your teeth—it must help the mouth glands to keep *them clean.*

HEALTHY, active mouth glands are the one thing that can check the acids that are always forming in your mouth and eating away the enamel.

But you must use a tooth paste that makes the mouth glands work properly, for they have grown too weak to protect your teeth as they should. They need the exercise of chewing, which soft modern foods do not supply.

How this tooth paste makes the mouth glands keep the teeth clean

Pebeco gives the mouth glands the gentle stimulation they need. It restores them to healthy, normal action.

Pebeco no sooner enters the mouth than the glands begin to pour forth a full flow of their protecting fluids. As fast as the mouth acids form, these fluids neutralize them and wash them away.

The fluids from these glands go into every crevice, in between the teeth where the tooth brush cannot penetrate, carrying away food particles, checking the acids, keeping the teeth clean and safe all the time.

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Pebeco cleans the teeth as thoroughly as a dentifrice can. It leaves them white and shining. And its constituents are so mild that it cannot injure the enamel or the edges of the gums.

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Nothing is more important to your health and happiness than the condition of your mouth. Send today for a free sample tube of Pebeco and start immediately to get your mouth into a healthy, clean condition. With this tube we will send a booklet which explains how Pebeco overcomes the dangers of acid-mouth by keeping the mouth glands active.

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Send me free a large size sample tube of Pebeco Tooth Paste and your booklet which explains the importance of the mouth glands in keeping the mouth healthy and the teeth white and strong.

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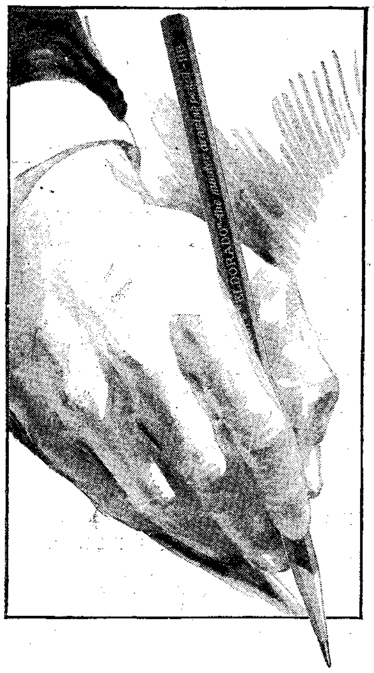

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NEW YORK

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

uninterrupted here, as he usually walked shortly after seven o'clock, and just a little before the government clerks are on their way to work. Moreover, the walks around the southern ellipse are seldom frequented, except by tourists, and these usually later in the day.

However, there is a busy "underground" in Washington. Within twenty-four hours it was known that the President might be seen shortly after seven in the morning on the ellipse of the southern mall.

Promptly, from the usual number of only one of two persons hastening along that way to some early necessity, the ellipse became as crowded at that time as Dupont or Thomas circles at five in the afternoon.

Even that might have been endured if too great a number of eminent statesmen had not become suddenly converted to the idea that walking is the best form of exercise and the best place to indulge it the ellipse of the southern mall shortly after seven in the morning. Many of these personages exprest an eagerness to join the President and his secret service companions on the official "hikes."

As the President is a good listener and not a very fast walker—he usually "does" a mile in about 20 minutes—the ellipse seemed to be a better place to put forward the merits of candidates for appointive office than the executive offices of the White House.

The President still continues his walks, judging by a special despatch to the New York *Evening Post*, dated late in October, which tells the story of the sad fate of two gentlemen who recently accompanied him.

The *Post* correspondent, relates, with great good humor, that:

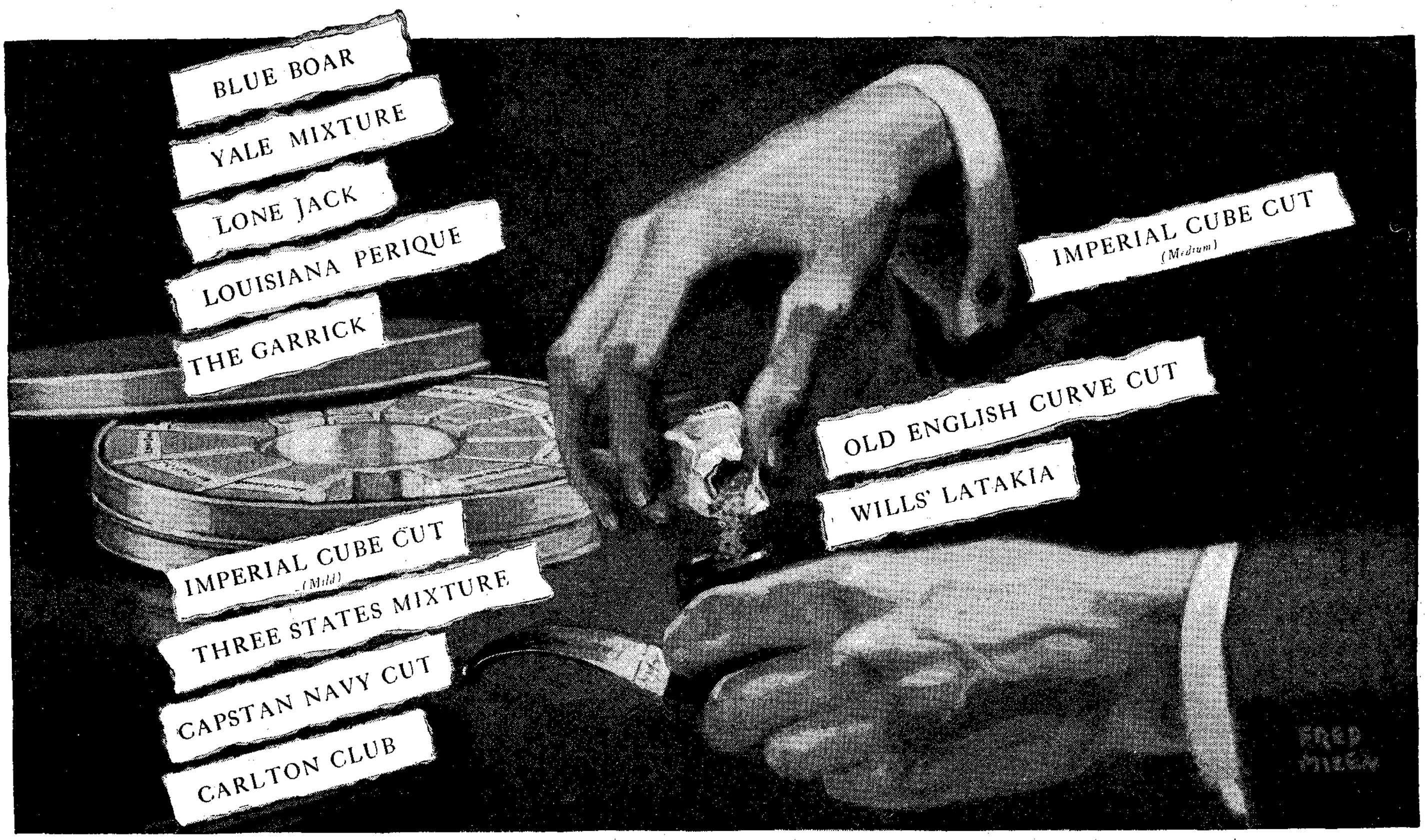
> Early pedestrians upon the rain-soaked streets of Washington to-day saw a sight they will long remember. At the head of a small group of pedestrians trudged a spare man of determined aspect, who maintained a four-mile-an-hour gait well in advance of his associates. Ten feet behind him walked a man, swathed in an overcoat, maintaining a stiff-backed attitude under obvious difficulties and relying upon a cane to force his lagging footsteps in pursuit of the leader.
>
> Still behind him trudged a slightly heavier man, encased in a raincoat, who was breathing heavily up the hill to the Treasury Department, and who appeared to be in a state approaching exhaustion. Both of the latter were sleepy-eyed and evidently participating in an unusual event at an unusual hour.
>
> "He nearly broke my back," said William Wrigley, Jr., the chewing-gum man, when seen at the White House two hours later.
>
> "He nearly walked the hind legs off of me," added Fred Upham, treasurer of the Republican National Committee.
>
> "Oh, boy, how we did eat that breakfast," chirped both in chorus.
>
> The secret is out. President Coolidge had both of his White House visitors call at 6 : 30 this morning, and fifteen minutes later they were taking the President's morning constitutional through the downtown streets of Washington. The route lay to the north of the Capitol, with a wide detour which brought the party back to the White House an hour later. Mr. Upham is leaving for Chicago this afternoon and Mr. Wrigley leaves for New York at the same time. Both deny that they are leaving town to prevent the President from repeating the dose at 6:30 to-morrow morning.

Turning back to Mr. Coolidge's pre-Presidential habits, Mr. Barry asks, "How has the President become physically so strong?" The answer runs:

> We will have to explore, as best we may, his mental habits for the answer.
>
> First and foremost is his ability to say "no." Coolidge for fifty-one years has said "no" to his stomach. He is an abstemious eater to the point of frugal self-denial. If he has any favorite dishes, no one in Washington has found it out. An eminent hostess who wished to make an impression on the then Vice-President entertained him at a Thanksgiving dinner. According to old New England custom, she served three kinds of pie, all well and favorably known in the pie belt—pumpkin, mince and apple.
>
> When the pies reached the thrifty and abstemious son of Vermont he chose a thin sliver from the apple-pie and could not be induced to experiment further. On being prest by his hostess, he explained: "I seldom eat pie, and then only on Thanskgiving."
>
> He seemed to consume his tiny piece of apple-pie as sort of a religious rite, a memorial of the day when Thanksgiving really meant what its name signifies.
>
> All those who know Coolidge, and they are not many, when prest to tell what peculiarities he has to distinguish him from his fellows, are at a loss to respond until suddenly they seem to reflect: "Oh, yes, he eats very little!" The writer found this to be true on three separate occasions. The President is not a faddist in eating; not a vegetarian, or a pro or anti anything, except excess. One of his entourage told the writer that he believed that Coolidge never left the table with his appetite satisfied, and yet he himself had never said this was true.
>
> As for his abstinence from horseback-riding, golf, gymnasium training, yachting, motoring, or any other of the physical recreations which sometimes occupy the attention of public men, there is an excellent reason to be found in the fact that he could never afford any exercise that cost money. Outside of his various salaries as a public official he has never in his life earned above $2,000 a year. And his salaries, until he became President, have always been meager when one considers the obligations attendant on the positions he has occupied.

In considering a man's physical condition, observes Mr. Barry, it is fully as important to know what mental relaxations he has as it is to know what exercise he employs. He reports that:

> Coolidge seldom goes to the theater, and then apparently does not enjoy the play. He cares very little, if anything, for music. Art, in the form of exhibited pictures, has no appeal for him. His library is limited, and he is not known as a reading man. He is devoted to his family, and his domestic life absorbs all the energies not devoted to his public work.
>
> This, then, brings us, by a process of elimination, to a fair knowledge of what force the man has who now occupies the Presidency and what powers he can bring to bear to meet its Titan-like tasks, the tasks which are repeatedly said to be more than any man can shoulder.
>
> We see Coolidge as a man of most



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The American Tobacco Company

THERE'S been a need for this idea a long, long time. Kipling recognized it when he wrote—"A man may never find the right girl for his love, but he can surely find the right tobacco for his pipe, if he keeps on looking."

Most pipe-smokers will readily subscribe to Kipling's statement. For your average pipe-smoker is the greatest little experimenter in the world. He's forever trying a "new one"—confident that some day he'll stumble on the real affinity for his pipe.

But there's no reason why the quest for a perfect tobacco should be an endless Pilgrim's Progress—full of sorry mis-steps and disillusions. There are myriads of different brands of smoking tobaccos on the market. But of them all, there are 12 distinctive blends which stand in a class by themselves.

If a man could only segregate these twelve decisive blends from the hundreds of duplicate blends—and turn his taste to testing these twelve blends exclusively—he'd settle his tobacco problems in a hurry.

So that's what suggested the Big Idea to The American Tobacco Company.

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Thus a man could get the "whole works" in tobacco blends in one assortment — with the certainty that among them, he'd find his long-sought tobacco-affinity.

That was the idea. And our new Humidor Sampler is the expression of it.

Settling your tobacco problem for a lifetime

Into a handsome Humidor Sampler, we have packed twelve famous smoking blends, that completely cover the whole range of tobacco taste. To test these twelve tobaccos is to go the "whole route" in delightful pipe-tobacco experience, tasting every possible good blend, flavor and aroma known to pipe-connoisseurs.

Whether your Lady Nicotine is a pungent blonde or a cool and soothing brunette—she's here — among the winsome dozen — awaiting your wooing.

A $3.05 test for $1.50

It might take you years to "happen on" all twelve of these flawless blends, if you were to seek them out by the usual process of trying brand after brand. And if you went to your tobacconist now with the list of these tobaccos with you, it would cost you $3.05 to buy a full-size standard package of each.

But through the Humidor Sampler, you can get a liberal get-acquainted quantity of all twelve of these blends for $1.50—with the attractive Humidor case included.

And after you have found, in this Humidor assortment, the one tobacco, or combination of tobaccos that fulfills your complete tobacco ideals, your local dealer or tobacconist can keep you supplied with this blend—in the regular full-size standard packages.

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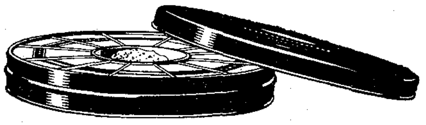
Send no money. Your name and address on the coupon is all that's needed now. It will bring you the complete Humidor Sampler of these twelve peerless pipe mixtures—direct *from our factories to your den.* When the postman brings the package—deposit the price with him ($1.50), plus postage. If a ten days' test of these tobaccos doesn't reveal the ideal tobacco you've always hoped to find for your pipe, the cost is on us. Simply return the Humidor—and we'll send back your $1.50 and postage by return mail.

A $3.05 Test for $1.50

If you were to try all 12 of these tobaccos in full size packages, the cost would be:

Blue Boar	.25
Capstan	.30
Imperial Cube Cut [*Medium*]	.30
Imperial Cube Cut [*Mild*]	.30
Old English Curve Cut	.15
The Garrick	.30
Carlton Club	.15
Yale Mixture	.25
Three States	.25
Lone Jack	.10
Wills' Latakia	.45
Louisiana Perique	.25
Total	$3.05

But through the *Humidor Sampler* you get a liberal "get acquainted" quantity of each for $1.50



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Please send me, on 10 days' approval, one of your Humidor Samplers of twelve different smoking tobaccos. I will pay postman $1.50 (plus postage) on receipt—with the understanding that if I am not satisfied I may return Humidor in 10 days and you agree to refund $1.50 *and postage by return mail.*

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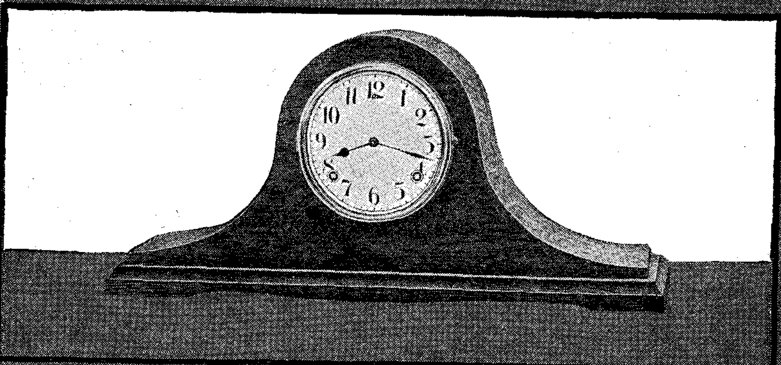

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abstemious habit, chary of speech as of all forms of self-indulgence, chary even of expending any energy in any form of exercise; reserved, poised, wiry, sure of himself, lean as a greyhound; and having reduced his mental processes by long years in public executive positions to as nearly as possible a machine-like precision.

He has, the writer is told by those close to him, that very rare faculty of being able to sleep at any time and at any place, on a moment's notice. He was known often in the Executive chamber in Boston to lie down on a couch, while waiting for a bill to be prepared for his attention, and seize a twenty-minute nap, so that he could wake refreshed for its consideration. He revealed the same capacity in the Vice-Presidency. On trains, in speaking tours, he could sleep soundly at odd hours and in cramped quarters. He has seemed always competent to so measure his strength that he always has some to spare.

The assassin who kills Presidents is the same as the one who often assails most of us—Worry. But the President has many times as much to worry about as the average man. If he has any instinct of taking his troubles to bed with him he is as good as gone. It is highly necessary that he have the faculty of decision cultivated to a high degree, and that when once he has decided any matter, he shall be able to pass it out of his mind completely. Any other tendency is the beginning of a lethal obsession.

By all the evidences through which we may judge, Coolidge has the faculty of decision and of not worrying to a higher degree than any man of recent years in the White House. Harding, for instance, seldom finished at night the business on his desk; there was almost always something left over for the next day. This may have been the result of a mental habit unwilling to decide questions without giving another rehearsal to them, but it unquestionably resulted in magnifying a burden already monumental.

Coolidge, on the other hand, so the writer is told, has not left a single paper on his desk without a decision any night since he has been in the White House, and three times since he has become Chief Executive he has come into the outer offices to ask his secretaries to find more work for him.

This is doubtless a part of his instinct for the conservation of energy. In conferences he does not encourage aimless talking. He wants the whole case put quickly and at once. He has no patience with postscripts or comebacks. He may and probably will make mistakes, but when he makes them that is an end of the matter. He forgets about it and does not worry, but passes on to the next thing.

One trifling fact about him which the writer observed in a recent contact seems illuminating. Coolidge smokes cigars, altho none of his published pictures show this. In fact, one might well conclude from reading about him and seeing his photographs that he does not smoke. On the contrary, he has a cigar either in his hand, mouth or by him practically from morning to night.

The writer took some pains to find out how much he does actually smoke. It appears to be about three or four cigars a day. This is significant when we take into account that he has a real attachment for tobacco and keeps it constantly at hand. It means that he is holding himself in constant check, that he does not puff steadily, and yet that he is not a "dry" smoker, denying himself the consuming while he enjoys the suggestive comfort of the weed.

This smoking habit, practically his only self-indulgence, reveals the character of the man as well as anything—the rigidity with which he holds a tendency in hand; the moderate and measured intelligence with which he controls himself.

That, with his abstemiousness, and his ability to "cut off the switch of the dynamo at will" are the secrets of how the President keeps fit.

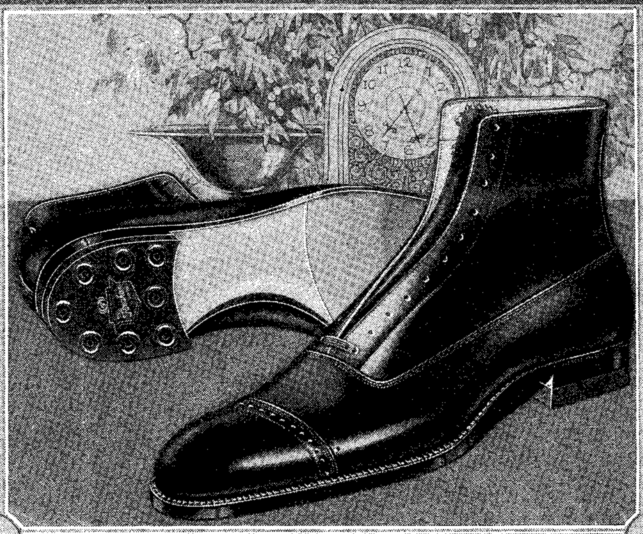
HOW BASEBALL'S BIGGEST PITCHER REACHED THE TOP

WALTER JOHNSON, credited by most experts of the diamond as having been the best Big League pitcher for the past sixteen years, never heard of baseball until he was fourteen. In the middle of his first game, however, his fellow "kid players" discerningly decided that he would make a good pitcher, and he has been pitching ever since. Johnson is not only at the top as a player of the game, we are told, but also as "one of the men who lend character to baseball." He has standards of honesty and clean-living, reminiscent of baseball's greatest hero of the pitcher's box, Christy Matthewson. Just now there seems to be some question in the public mind as to how long the "Senators'" great pitcher will stay in the game. He can retire whenever he feels like it, and sixteen years as a Big League pitcher might seem, to many fans, quite enough. "How much longer do you expect to play baseball?" a neighbor of his asked him the other day. The neighbor, who succeeded in gathering a sizable record of Johnson's career for the Dearborn *Independent*, reports that he replied:

> "Well, I don't know. It's a fascinating game and I love it. And the public—everywhere—has been mighty good to me. As long as I feel that I can win a game once in a while, I'll want to stick. Just so long as the public wants me to play, I expect to give it the best there is in me, for the fans surely have treated me fine. When the manager takes my uniform away from me, I reckon I'll have to quit like the rest."
>
> "Do you ever intend to go back to the minors when you quit the big leagues?"
>
> "As things ordinarily go, I wouldn't. But years ago there was a man who was my friend—he has been so all this time. He owns one of the best of the Mid-Western clubs. One time I promised him that when I quit big-league baseball, I would play for him one year. I'll keep my promise and play a season for him, if I'm able."

So here, then, were the secrets of this man's success. He loves his profession, and, more, he loves his public and is grateful for its treatment of him. He tries to give the best there is in him—so the fans are always for him. He doesn't waste time worrying about to-day's defeat; simply uses its lesson as an added means to the end of to-morrow's victory.

It was hard to realize that this clean-spoken, modest, quietly drest, frank-faced chap was the great Walter Johnson, premier pitcher of organized baseball in America, standing to-day on the topmost



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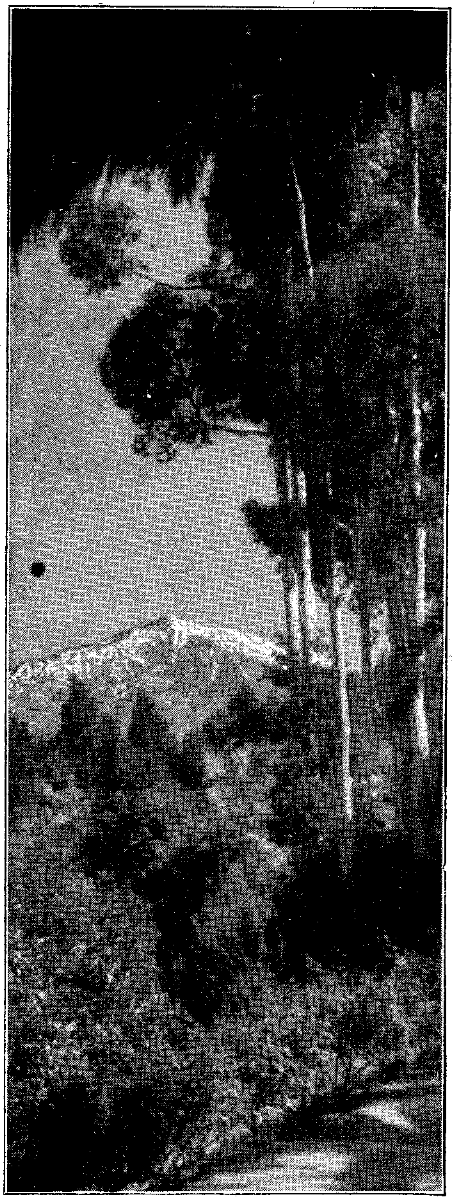

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

pinnacle of fame and success in his chosen line.

He is more like some prosperous, genial merchant, or broker, than an idol of the fans, the man who, on the diamond, receives the applause of the multitudes whether he is "whiffing 'em" as fast as the batters come to the plate, or whether he is taking his glove to the bench after being "pounded."

Living cleanly—he always has—Walter Johnson is a real "early-to-bed-early-to-rise" man. His chief business in life is a perfectly winsome wife and four kiddies, three boys and a girl—oh, yes, and an Airedale dog which insists on gnawing its bones in the front-room on the best rug—much to Mrs. Johnson's chagrin.

Modesty, clean living, quiet geniality and an intense love of his family and home are the dominant characteristics of the great hurler.

Much written about in sporting pages, points out this "neighbor," Johnson is very seldom interviewed. "He has pitched, not press-agented, his way to the top in his profession, and he much prefers to talk about others rather than himself." However, continues the writer:

One evening, recently, while making a neighborly call I had the rare good fortune to catch this celebrity of the great American game in such a mood that I was able to induce him to talk about himself, and he told me the story of his life, unconsciously dropping in here and there bits of the best sermon on how clean living pays, and gems of philosophy acquired on the diamond, I ever heard.

"I was born November 6, 1887, on a farm four miles out of Humboldt, Kansas," he began.

"We had no near neighbors; there weren't any kids to play with, so up to the time I was fourteen years old, I had never heard of baseball.

"Then my family moved to Fullerton, California, in the oil-fields, and I started in high school. All the boys played baseball there, so I took it up and I liked it—I always have.

"I started my first game of baseball as catcher. Half-way through the game the kids thought I could throw pretty good, so I was put in as pitcher—and I've pitched ever since."

By such trivial incidents is the course to destined greatness sometimes directed.

"I'll never forget that first game I pitched for the high school," Johnson continued. "I got beat 21 to 0.

"The next Saturday our club imported a catcher who could corral the balls, and we played the opposing team on its home grounds. In fifteen innings the score stood 0 to 0. I was sixteen then, and I guess that's the greatest game I ever played.

"After leaving high school I went to work in the oil-fields and attended business college in Santa Ana. One day I was a spectator at a semi-professional game. The manager of one team asked me to pitch for him. I pitched about a dozen games during that year and won a good part of them. I received about ten dollars for the whole series—and that was big money to me then, I tell you.

"In 1906 a friend of mine who was in Tacoma, Washington, persuaded me to

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join that team in the Northwestern League. But the San Francisco earthquake broke up the Pacific Coast League, so the Northwestern could get all the seasoned players it wanted, and all of us young fellows were let go without being given a chance to do much.

"Following that I went to a little town in Idaho called Weiser. I dropt off the train and asked the way to the baseball headquarters. At that instant I saw my friend from Tacoma on the street—he had said he would be in Weiser—and he took me over and got me on one of the clubs. I played two months in 1906. I went back home that autumn and played a little here and there. The New York Giants were training in California that next spring, and they were willing to take me on. But I didn't know anything about the Giants, and I was afraid they might drop me off in the sticks somewhere without money enough to get back home, so I wouldn't go with them."

And thus it was that Washington, put in the neighbor parenthetically, had saved for her club its Ace of Diamonds. Johnson is quoted further:

"I went back to Weiser in the spring of 1907. Those people were the finest I ever knew. Clean sports, they loved the game, and, altho they bet big sums on the results, there was not a man of them who would have thought of trying to have a game thrown. They won like sports and lost like gentlemen—and loved the game for itself.

"I was getting what I thought was big money—a hundred dollars a month for playing one game a week and on holidays."

This sounded strange and amusing, coming from a man whose salary as pitcher for the Washington "Senators" is probably nearly twice that of the Attorney-General of the United States.

"As I developed I got to going fairly well, and the coast leagues began to make offers to me, but I was afraid of what I then thought was 'the big league,' and preferred to stay in Weiser."

That's the way Johnson put it. The fact was, he pitched eighty-six consecutive scoreless innings and had the West country wild.

"Yes, come to think of it," he admitted when I mentioned this, "I believe I did do something like that—but then, you know, those boys didn't know much about batting," he added, half deprecatingly.

"But later in the American League, with the Washington club, you pitched fifty-six consecutive scoreless innings, didn't you?" I insisted. "Yes," he admitted, "but I was just having a lucky streak, perhaps.

"Well, anyway, in 1907 Cliff Blankenship, catcher for the Griffs, was sent out to Idaho to get me for the team. But I was suspicious of those city fellows, and I made 'em agree to pay my expenses BOTH ways before I would come. How the manager of the Washington club ever heard of me, I don't know to this day. I have been told some traveling man told him about me, but I don't know. Anyhow, I've always had a warm spot in my heart for 'drummers' ever since, just the same."

And now, from point of baseball years, as the writer observes, Johnson is a gray and grizzled veteran. His record is sixteen years with the same team without a suspension, without a fine, without a fight with an umpire, without being ruled off the diamond once. The average baseball

ATWATER KENT

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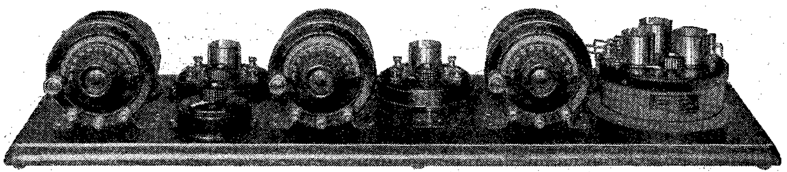

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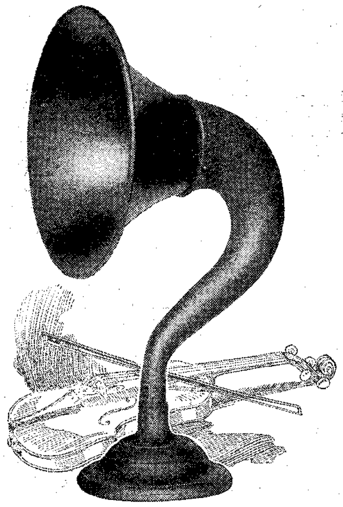

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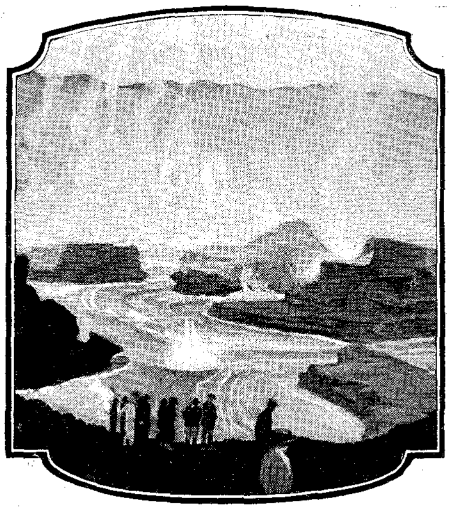

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

life of a player in a big league is from four to six years. Johnson is quoted further:

"Washington is home to me. If I had a chance to go to a pennant-winning team and play in a world's series, I'd rather stay right here with my old team."

Never farmed out, never sent back for more experience, Johnson's career is equaled by few if any pitchers in the big leagues.

"How did you come to escape the pitfalls of the night life?" I asked.

"Well, as a kid I just never took to it some way. In Weiser about every other business place was a saloon, but the sports of the town always told me to take care of myself and leave liquor and cards alone. Then, after I came to Washington, I noticed that the fellows who played the liquor and bright lights were 'dopey' on the diamond next day, had slumps and all that, and yet they were fine fellows. They seemed to want to see me make good, and they always advised me to 'lay off the rough stuff.' I followed their advice—some of the very chaps who ruined their game by their habits.

"Reputation has a lot to do with a man's success, I figure. I had a friend who liked to visit summer gardens, listen to the music and drink beer. I went out with him a few times, but I drank ginger-ale. I had not been out with him more than half a dozen times until word reached the manager of the club that 'that young Johnson is playing the night life.' So I saw I couldn't even keep the company or visit the beer-gardens without getting a bad reputation. I took to staying in my hotel and reading a lot."

And through this incident Johnson won his wife, for it was at the Dewey Hotel, where he lived that he met Hazel Roberts, daughter of the then Representative to Congress from Nevada, E. E. Roberts, who lived with his family in the same hostelry.

With his record of sixteen years on the same club, 100 shut-out games, more than 3,020 strike-outs, 346 or more games won and 200 odd lost, it matters not whether Walter Johnson is being batted out of the box—which sometimes does happen—or whether the "break" is with him and he is striking out every batter, the fans cheer him just the same. It is his clean living, his quiet, gentlemanly demeanor on and off the diamond, his manifest fairness to players and umpires, and, above all, his effort to give the fans the best there is in him that make him so popular, whether he is winning or losing at home or abroad.

"A fellow's got to have a clear head and plenty of reserve power if he is to match wits with the batters and pull himself out of a tight hole," says Johnson, "and going to bed early and taking care of yourself gives you that."

"Do you believe clean living and square playing have been more responsible for your success and the way the fans treat you than anything else?" I asked.

"Yes," he replied, "that must be it."

Crooked baseball games, in this day of commercialization of the sport, have been played—witness the White Sox—but it is safe to say Walter Johnson never knowingly pitched a ball in a crooked game. He simply isn't that kind of man.

So, while all over America every boy who possesses a baseball, a bat or a glove, wor-

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ships at the shrine of Walter Johnson, reads avidly every line printed about him, knows his record, and aspires to emulate him, parents need not worry, for the more intimately each boy comes to know the celebrated hurler's characteristics and habits, the better will be the effect on the sport-loving youth of the country.

"What was the greatest game you ever played?" I queried.

"Well, I don't know what was the greatest game. But I think the best game I ever pitched was some years ago in Boston when Ray Collins, left-handed pitcher, was pitted against me. The game went fifteen innings. In the ninth the bases were full and not a man out. I was in a tight hole, but I got a 'break' and won 1 to 0."

A next-door neighbor of Johnson is a minister, pastor of one of the most fashionable churches in Washington. When I was about to move into the neighborhood, I had a talk with him. "It is a very select section," he told me. "One of your neighbors will be Walter Johnson—a great man." I was somewhat surprized at the minister's evident admiration for the baseball star.

But later I learned the reason, for I came to know Walter Johnson in his home, and the minister was right.

Perhaps of all the affectionate sobriquets the fans have applied to Johnson, the most familiar is that of "the Big Train." Some day when you have an opportunity to see the Washington club play and you see "the Big Train" step into the "bull pen" and begin to steam up, you may rest assured that with anything like an even "break," when he pulls up on to the mound there will be some "smoke" go streaking across the the plate.

IS GOLF DANGEROUS TO MEN OF FIFTY?

GOLF, according to a maxim which has become almost an axiom, is "the game of middle age." Or at least it was until a few weeks ago when a group of British physicians took some of the joy out of life by solemnly declaring that golf is dangerous to men who have lived to the age of fifty years. Their verdict followed the death of the twelfth British golfer to succumb on the links within a year. Newspaper readers may recall plentiful photographs of John D. Rockefeller playing golf at eighty, to mention only one instance of our prominent infringers of the rule. The Washington *Post*, speaking for American golfers, says that scores of men in public life at the Capital, all past the so-called "dangerous age" are playing regularly, and are benefiting by it. *The Post* backs up its cases with the opinions of four out of five leading Washington physicians and surgeons. As the matter stands, reports *The Post:*

The four who contend that golf is not dangerous, however, qualify their statements with the proviso that the golfer must not indulge too strenuously in the game, any more than he should take up any other exercise too violently at his age.

Dr. Albert J. Carrico, who holds that golf is dangerous to the man of fifty or more, bases his observations on the fact that the fascination of the game is so great that it leads men on to a greater degree of

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

exertion than they intended, and hence is apt to injure them.

The opinion of the British physicians, issued after A. R. Smith, sixty-five, secretary of Dover College, had succumbed while playing golf, declares that after fifty the arteries have become rigid and that club-swinging is likely to prove fatal.

Physicians and golfers here point out that there are literally scores of men right here in Washington who, at fifty, are just in the prime of life, and who are dependent, to a large extent, on the outdoor exercise afforded by golf to keep them fit.

Another factor that has to be considered is that there is a difference between the American of fifty and the Briton of similar age. The war shoved the man of fifty into the ranks of the young men to a large extent, and the American has been loath to relinquish that youth. By keeping up youthful habits he has succeeded in keeping himself actually young, until to-day the man of fifty years here is regarded as being merely in the prime of life, while his British cousin seems much older and more settled.

Golfers who have passed the fifty mark point instantly to John D. Rockefeller as a shining example of the benefits of golf. They also call attention to the Senators, Representatives and high government officials, most of them fifty or more, and a large majority of whom are golf addicts.

Dr. Sterling Ruffin, one of the foremost physicians of the Capital, and whose practise includes a large number of prominent officials, champions golf for the man of fifty or more, and takes decided issue with the British physicians in their reference to a "dangerous age."

"Played with moderation, golf is an excellent sport to follow," Dr. Ruffin says, "and I believe it is ideal for the man who is beginning to age. If the system of a man is in normal keeping with his actual number of years, I believe he can start playing golf at sixty without injury."

"It is utterly ridiculous for any one to say that golf is injurious to a man after he has passed fifty," said Admiral E. M. Rixey, U. S. N., retired, former Surgeon-General of the Navy.

Admiral Rixey, who recently passed his seventy-first birthday, is an ardent follower of the sport, and he declared that every chance he gets he visits the course of the Washington Golf and Country Club and takes on the youngsters for eighteen holes.

"That is," the Admiral added, "when I get an opportunity to leave my estate." When interviewed Admiral Rixey was busily engaged in superintending the plowing a field near by. "I have played the game for more than forty years, and find that there is nothing more beneficial to a man.

"Regardless of age, golf is the proper prescription. It is true that as a man ages there is a tendency to slow down, and the organs are put to a greater strain by violent exercise. In golf, where moderation is used, there is no reason why a man should not play at ninety, if he sees fit."

Admiral Rixey also takes exception to what English surgeons say of golf, declaring that those who work in offices and at other sedentary occupations need the sport to keep fit. The *Post* writer reports:

> The Admiral is as hale and hearty as a man in his twenties, and he has the stride of a youngster. His years sit but lightly on him, and he does much of the work on his estate. He was attending physician to Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt.
>
> Dr. M. D'Arcy Magee concurs with Admiral Rixey and declares that taken in moderation there is no better form of exercise than golf for young and old men.
>
> "If the circulatory system is in good condition," said Dr. Magee, "golf is certainly most beneficial. Of course in the event that a man was suffering from hardening of the arteries or any heart trouble it would not be a wise plan to start playing golf.
>
> "Where a man has led a clean life and his body is in normal condition in ratio to his years, no exercise taken moderately will be injurious. Walking is perhaps the best thing that a man can do to keep fit. Golf fills this prescription. It is unquestionably good medicine.
>
> "I do advocate men visiting the family physician before taking up the game when they have passed fifty. If they are inclined to have organic trouble, then it is best to keep away from the links. There is no reason why a man should not play until he is past fifty, provided he is physically in good shape."
>
> Dr. Duff G. Lewis, who has never played the game, comes out in its favor, and without hesitation says that he advises persons who are in need of exercise to take up golf. "Of course," said Dr. Lewis, "when a man reaches fifty he should be moderate in everything, but where health is perfect I can see no risk in golfing.
>
> "The statement of English physicians to the effect that golf was responsible for the death of many persons is, in my mind, ridiculous.
>
> "Some persons I have attended have been unable to walk around the block without suffering as the result of the exercise, but to say that a walk killed any one would be ridiculous. Some organic troubles are magnified by violent exercise, but where the system is in good condition any exercise is beneficial.
>
> "Tennis is a much more violent exercise than golf, but a good many men past the fifty mark play it, and there have been no casualties as far as I can learn. Good habits in youth usually result in a strong body in middle age. If the body is all that it should be, outdoor exercise will strengthen and improve it."

Golf, according to Dr. Albert J. Carrico, is not a sport that should be taken up by a man after he has passed fifty or overdone by a man even younger, as it tends to break down the health. This physician's opinion runs:

> The game is too much overdone. By that I mean that a man will go out and, believing that he is having a good time, engage in more violent exercise than he would ordinarily call on his body to stand. In the end the let-down will come, and the body will show the effect of mistreatment.
>
> Many of the so-called sporty courses are bad for any one to play over, as they require a man with the constitution of a real woodsman to play them and not suffer as a result.
>
> Many men in business, eager to get out on the links, will push themselves too much during the forenoon, and when they finally reach the club are in bad shape to start with. The game is generally strenuous and the players under a nervous strain.
>
> Dr. Carrico did say that golf in moderation for some men—that is, those who are

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....a double winner at the Olympic Games at Athens, and twice all-around champion of America.

Then came a change. I was admitted to the Bar, and wholly abandoned my outdoor life. The effect on my health was disastrous. Constipation and blood impurities became first an annoyance, then a menace, and finally a chronic disability. My nerves were 'on edge'; I became moody, irritable, and subject to intense depression.

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1 Anywhere from 20 to 150 different combinations of standard steel windows may be used to fill an average sized window opening. And the costs vary by nearly 50%. Selecting the correct layout therefore is of every real importance to you as well as to your architect and contractor.

Fenestra engineers showed one American corporation where $14,000 could be saved by revising the sash layout on a single building. They saved $270 for another contractor on the glass cost alone on an eastern school building. On a railroad office that was partially destroyed by fire the local Fenestra office worked all night to prepare layouts saving valuable time and money for the owners.

It is service such as this that all Fenestra offices are prepared to render gladly and without obligation. Prompt, efficient co-operation from men of experience located right in your vicinity.

2 After receiving bids for a large power house, the engineers of a light and power company in Connecticut decided to double the size of the building. Revised estimates were required quickly. One sash company, estimating roughly, said twice as many windows would cost twice as much money.

Fenestra local engineers completely checked the revised plans;—found one wall would not be duplicated;—showed how an increased number of windows reduced the cost of each. It is significant that the power company, in awarding the contract, commented on the fact that Fenestra estimating service seemed to be as superior as the Fenestra product.

Every local Fenestra organization—and they cover the United States—is equipped to accurately estimate your needs without reference to the headquarters office. This localized service helps your contractor prepare his bid and speeds the start of actual building.

3 Fenestra engineers in each local Fenestra Branch are prepared to make detail drawings which will exactly conform to the plans of your architect or engineer. This local detailing service also embraces all last-minute changes which may be required and eliminates the possibility of misunderstandings and delays.

A Pacific Coast Manufacturer recently found this service of incalculable value. Plans for the structure which required over 800 sash units were submitted to Fenestra engineers on a Friday morning. By the same afternoon the sash detailing was completed. On Saturday the drawings were approved by the consulting engineers and the company's officials located in both San Francisco and Los Angeles and the complete order was mailed to the Fenestra factory.

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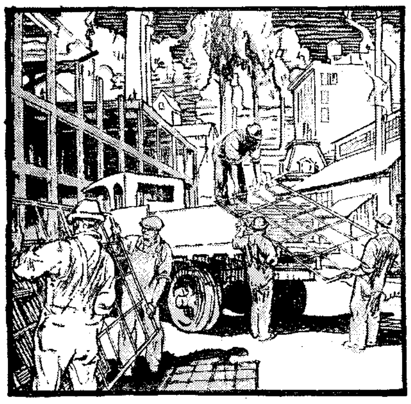

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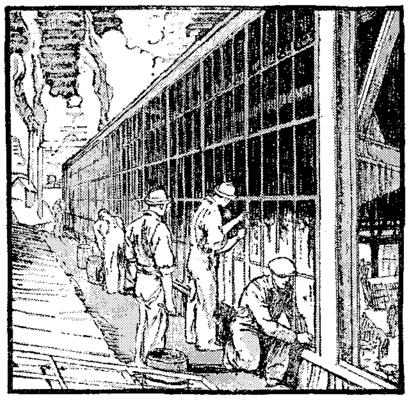

provides this 5-fold service

4 A large eastern builder recently secured the contract for a metal company's shop on the basis of a 30-day delivery—an additional 15 days being required by all competing contractors.

On June 19th the complete order for sash was placed with the Fenestra engineers in Philadelphia and the time element was thoroughly explained. The sash were shipped from Detroit July 3 and on July 12 the material was waiting at the job site—not so early as to be in the way—in fact, just 12 hours ahead of the contractor's schedule for beginning erection.

Naturally, all shipments cannot be timed so accurately but the promptness of Fenestra deliveries is backed by a distributing system which includes the largest steel sash factory in the world—located at Detroit; branch factories at Oakland, California and Toronto, Canada, and by 25 strategically located warehouses.

5 And finally the Fenestra organization is prepared to assume entire responsibility for the correct and speedy installation of your steel sash through the service of the Fenestra Construction Company.

In a single week one crew of this organization recently erected 54,000 sq. ft. of sash for a large Ohio engineering company. Another emergency job was completed in two days time. The monitor roof of a large machine shop was blown off during a severe wind storm. On the following day, Saturday, the local Fenestra representative was called on the job. On Sunday, some of the old sash were straightened up and on Monday (a holiday) all new sash for the job were delivered. By Tuesday noon, the entire job was completed and glazed and the machine shop was in full operation.

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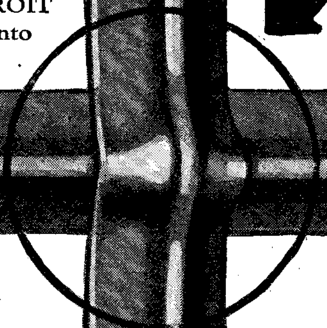

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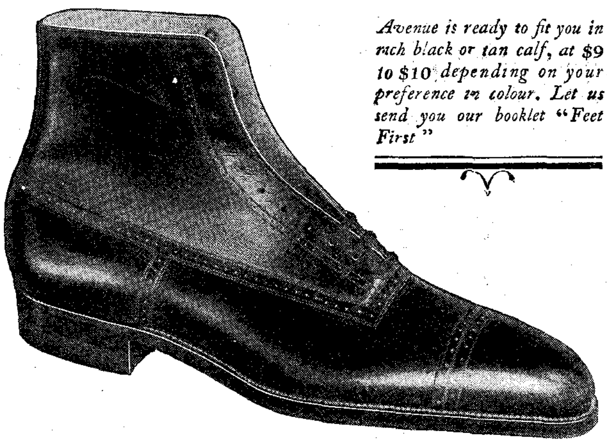

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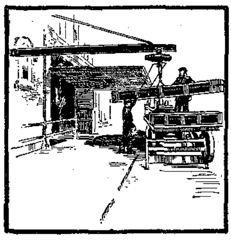
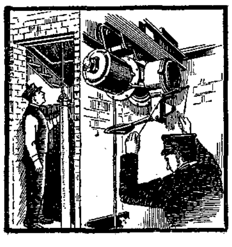
Shoes for Men

$7 to $10

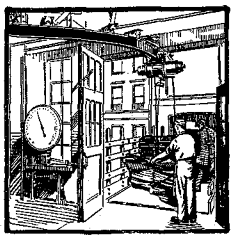
COMMONWEALTH SHOE & LEATHER CO., BOSTON AND WHITMAN, MASS.



Speeding up deliveries by fast and efficient loading and unloading of trucks—used by Grand Rapids department store.

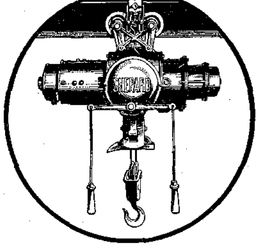


Handling fire hose quickly. Harrison, N. Y., fire department raise fire hose to tower in one fifth the previous time.



Saving $2,500 a year. N. Y. leather merchant released 3 men for other work and saves in unloading trucks.

THE SHEPARD ELECTRIC LIFTABOUT



"An electric hoist for everybody"

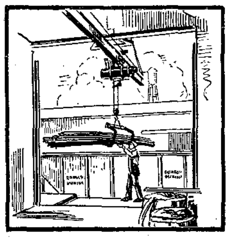
That's the phrase that best describes this powerful little load-mover and load-lifter. It has brought remarkable savings to hundreds of different businesses and industries, and handles material of every description.

It is low in cost because of quantity production and standardized manufacture; easily installed; takes up no floor space; and works with equal efficiency indoors or out.

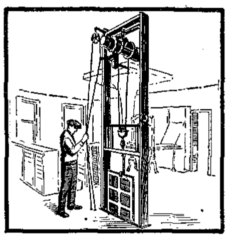
WRITE FOR
this booklet illustrating 50 different uses of the LiftAbout

SHEPARD ELECTRIC CRANE & HOIST CO.
412 Schuyler Ave., Montour Falls, N. Y.
Branches in Principal Cities
Member Electric Hoist Mfrs'. Assn.

SHEPARD ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS



Unloaded in 3 hours. Formerly it required 2 days. Brooklyn plumbing supply house saves this time in car unloading.



Handling printing forms between floors is now easy, safe, and quick for a Trenton, N. J., publisher.

THE SHEPARD ELECTRIC LIFTABOUT
A Book of Illustrated Economies
An electric hoist for everybody

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

in good shape physically—is good. Where the sport is overplayed, so to speak, he says that it can not help but injure the player. "The heart is affected," he said, as well as other organs.

"I have advised many men to quit the game entirely, and others to limit their play to a great extent. They showed the effects of overdoing the exercise, and instead of its being beneficial, it becomes harmful."

Dave Thomson, professional at the Washington Golf and Country Club, agrees with the English physicians in so far as golf for old men is concerned.

"I don't think that the game is a good one for a man after he has passed fifty," he said. "The strain is rather great. When a man has played moderately for a few years and then goes into the play seriously, it can not do anything but help him.

"There are many men at the club who are past fifty who are good players and benefit from going around each day. In moderation the game is excellent from a health standpoint."

William Radcliffe, head of the Radcliffe Chautauqua, who admits that he is just learning to play, said that he has never found anything that has done him as much good as a game of golf.

"I feel better after every game I play," said Mr. Radcliffe, "and only wish that I had time to play more than I do. I am in better physical condition since starting the game and feel that it has been in every way beneficial to me."

J. Harry Cunningham also takes issue with the English surgeons who declare that golf is deadly for those past fifty.

"I am past fifty," said Mr. Cunningham, "and I play golf and always feel better after going a round. The idea that a man of fifty is on the scrap-heap is, in my mind, ridiculous, and I think that the English physicians are way off in their diagnosis I know scores of men right here in Washington who are over fifty and who play golf and who, without exception, are in better health than before they took up the game."

Auto-Mania.

Here lies the body of Jim Lake,
Tread softly all who pass;
He thought his foot was on the brake,
But it was on the gas.
—*Typo Graphic.*

At sixty miles
Drove Willie Smidder;
He lost control
His wife's a widder.
—*Town and Country, Pennsburg, Pa.*

Here lies what's left
Of Henry Glenn;
Match in gas tank—
Up went Hen.
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Bill Turpin sneered
At careful folk;
He hasn't sneered
Since his axle broke.
—*Pitt Panther.*

Ben Higgins never would be passed,
He bragged his car's endurance.
He passed six cars with backward glance—
His wife has his insurance.
—*Pitt Panther.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

HOW FAST SHALL WE TRAVEL?

OUR idea of what is rapid going has undergone many progressive changes in a few generations. The contemporaries of the first railroad regarded a prediction of twenty miles an hour as almost blasphemous. An English technical work of reference, published less than a century ago, express the opinion that no locomotive engine would or could ever exceed thirty miles per hour. To-day the fast express and the racing automobile have taught us that one is merely idling along when he travels at any such rates, and now the airplane, with records rapidly rising from 100 to 200 miles an hour, has led us to expect almost anything. *The Scientific American* (New York) comments:

> The speed of travel in the immediate future is essentially a question of economics, for the cost rises rapidly, especially in ocean travel, and there is a limit to the price the public will pay. So far as ocean travel is concerned, the question has been answered by Dr. Ernst Foerster, who showed that to raise the speed of the *Leviathan* to 28.35 knots sea-speed would necessitate an increase of her horse-power to 185,000 horse-power, and that her length would have to be increased to about 1,000 feet and her beam to 110 feet. He showed further that to secure a 33-knot vessel, the length would have to be 1,120 feet, the beam 147 feet and the horse-power 380,000. Hence, it was concluded that if we wish to cross the ocean at a speed of over twenty-five knots, we must do so in a transatlantic air-liner.
>
> With regard to travel by rail, the indications are that sixty miles an hour will be the maximum speed for many years to come. The fastest train in the world to-day, traveling on a regular schedule, was placed in service in July of this year on the Great Western Railway, England. The new trains runs between Cheltenham and Paddington, England, and its maximum speed is obtained between Swindon and Paddington, a distance of 77½ miles, which the time-table requires to be covered in 75 minutes, or at a speed of 61.8 miles per hour.
>
> The railroad systems of the United States have no train scheduled to run so fast; altho the speed is approached during the summer season between Camden and Atlantic City. It would be quite possible, with our more powerful engines, and in spite of our heavy trains, to run trains at sixty miles an hour; but of late years it has been the policy of the management to reduce the speeds of our fastest express trains.
>
> The writer traveled in the cab of the New York Central's Twentieth Century train for most of the distance from New York to Chicago and back, and by careful stop-watch timing secured some remarkable records, including four successive miles in the Mohawk Valley at eighty-three miles an hour and considerable stretches of tangent down the Hudson River Division at a sustained speed of seventy-five miles an hour. Completing the run, the train left Albany twenty-nine minutes late, and in spite of numerous slowdowns made the run of 131.73 miles from Albany to Spuyten Duyvil, New York, in 131 minutes.

McLEAN GOOD STORE FIXTURES

Combination of Base Unit 1200 and Wall Display Unit 1341.

The base unit can be used alone as a complete showcase.

A quicker way to sell goods

McLEAN UNIT SHOWCASES put goods squarely before customers' eyes—and make them sparklingly attractive under plate glass, against a dark genuine birch background. Sales are completed in seconds by sliding back the silent, frameless plate glass doors and lifting out purchased articles. . . . *Catalog on request.*

W. B. McLEAN MFG. CO. 3038 Bigelow Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

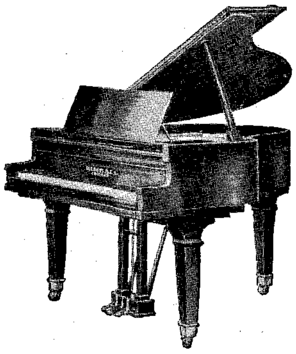
KIMBALL

"The Instrument of Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"

FEW judges of tone and action surpassed the late Emil Liebling, pianist, composer, teacher and litterateur. And none spoke with greater emphasis than he of the supremacy of the KIMBALL Piano.

D. A. Clippinger, musical conductor and author, who also stands today as one of the prominent teachers of voice, says of the *Kimball*, "meets my needs perfectly." This tribute bespeaks its satisfying qualities of tone and workmanship.

Each period of years brings forth another group of famous critics who add their testimony of commendation of the KIMBALL—the piano of imperishable fame.



KIMBALL
Grand Pianos *Music Rolls*
Upright Pianos *Phonographs*
Player Pianos *Pipe Organs*
Reproducing Pianos

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(Established 1857)

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306 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen: Please mail catalog and information on instrument marked X:
☐ KIMBALL Grand Pianos ☐ KIMBALL Phonographs
☐ KIMBALL Upright Pianos ☐ KIMBALL Player Pianos
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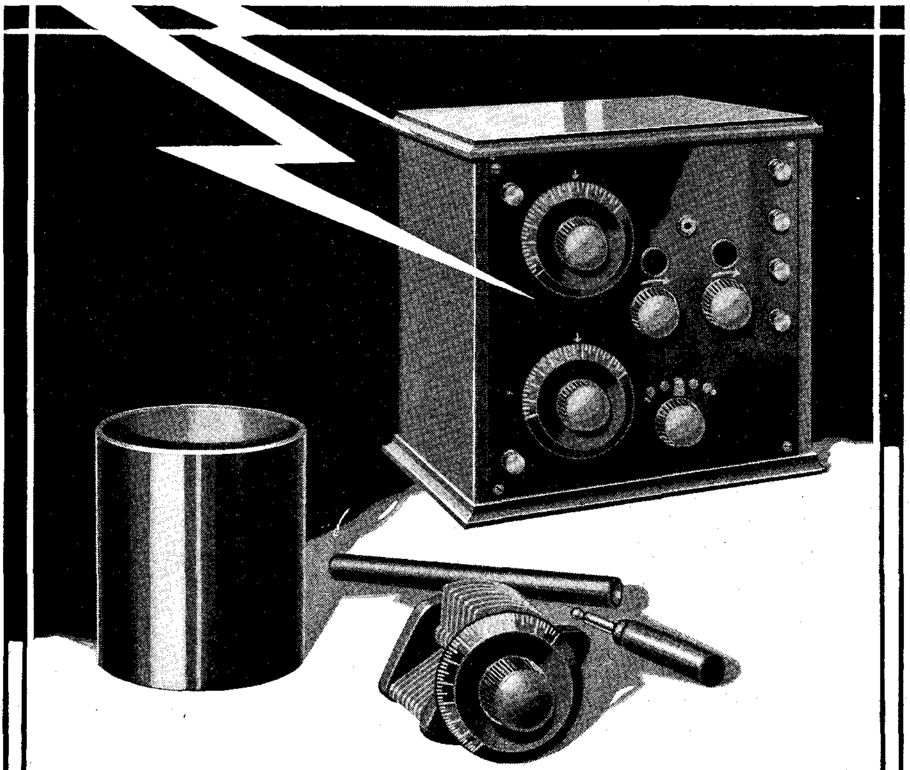
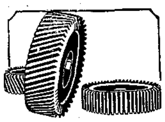
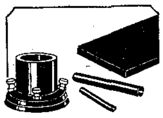


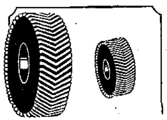
High Dielectric Radio Insulation



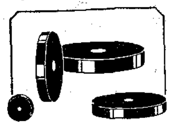
Many leading automobile makers use Formica silent timing gears. Replacement gears are made by the Perfection Gear Co., Chicago, Ill.



Formica is widely used for insulation in electrical products.



Large and small gears and pinions of Formica are used in a wide range of industrial machinery.



Formica pump valves are more durable than those of metal or other materials.

THE splendid dielectric qualities of Formica panels, tubes and other insulating parts are making it as universal a favorite in radio frequency amplification as it has been in general radio work.

More of the leading manufacturers of radio sets use Formica panels and tubes than use any other insulation. It has a nation-wide popularity with amateurs.

Some of the qualities that have made Formica dominant in the radio field are its fine finish; its high dielectric strength and perfect uniformity; the fact that it does not warp, swell or shrink; and the ease with which it works with a drill or other ordinary tools. It is unaffected by weather. It does not discolor. Formica does not deteriorate with age.

Formica is a modern material of wonderful adaptability. It is used in radio and electrical insulation; in silent timing gears for automobile engines; in shock absorbing gears and pinions for light and heavy industrial use; in pump valves, and in many other applications. Every day new uses are found. Perhaps it could be applied profitably to your product. Write us, and a Formica engineer will call.

Send for folder, "What Formica Is"

THE FORMICA INSULATION CO.
4646 Spring Grove Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

FORMICA
Made from Anhydrous Redmanol Resins
SHEETS TUBES RODS

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

STOCK EXCHANGE ATMOSPHERE

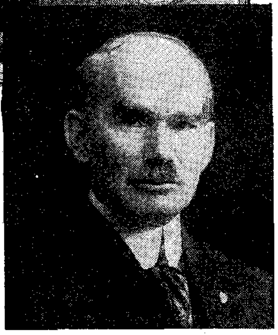
TWO assertions seemingly contradictory are often made regarding the value of close touch with the stock market for one investing or speculating: one is, that it is quite essential to catch the "atmosphere" of the market to understand whether it is time to buy or to sell or to stand pat, the other is that an intelligent person who sizes things up at a distance is likely to do better than a man who is constantly hanging over a ticker and is unduly swayed by the daily ups and downs in stocks and bonds. That there is a good deal to be said for both views is evident from a brief discussion of the matter from the London *Economist*, based on a letter from a Stock Exchange correspondent. What the London paper has to say about the London Stock Exchange is perhaps equally applicable to the New York securities mart. The reader needs only to substitute Steel, Baldwin, or "California Pete" for the names of the securities mentioned to imagine he is reading a shrewd analysis of New York Stock Exchange psychology:

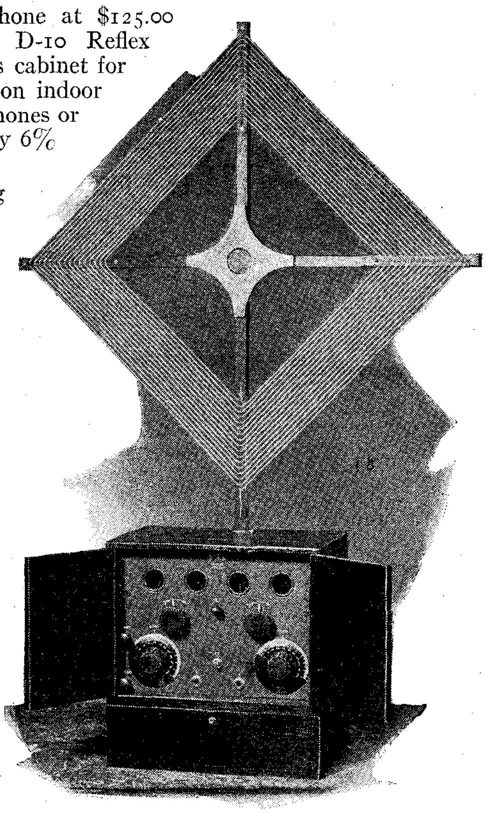
> The client living in the country, glad to retain an intelligent interest in financial affairs, is the peculiar victim of the leather-lunged bucket-shop circular which shouts that the time is ripe to buy, let us say, Courtaulds, "for a quick and substantial rise." The prospect of getting a little extra excitement appeals to the prospective client, and he feels tempted to buy the shares simply for the sake of having a mild gamble in an active market, with its hum of lively interest, its spice of making a little money. But the market in Courtaulds may be quiet at the moment, with the prospect of little or no dramatic movement, with the atmosphere dull, uninteresting, useless to the speculator. Better, obviously, to wait for renewal of activity rather than for him to buy Courtaulds now, and carry them over from account to account in that rather hopeless fashion which leads to the creation of a stale bull account. The investor is quite differently situated. He has an advantage over the Stock Exchange man, in that he is not swayed by the look of the market at the moment, and when he considers such-and-such shares cheap, he can buy them without feeling, as the Houseman might do, that, by waiting, the shares might possibly come lower. The Stock Exchange member standing in the market hears men bidding for Rio Tintos as tho their very lives depended upon the shares being obtained; others trying to buy Shells, Mexican Eagles, and Royal Dutch, as if to achieve a purchase were the sole aim of their existence. He hears, simultaneously that the War Loan is better; and that the Cape is buying Modders. All these things work upon the psychology of the Stock Exchange man, and tend to throw his equilibrium out of balance. He is swayed, as he himself always admits, by the look of the market at the moment, than which there are few things more misleading when it comes to active speculation As a prospective buyer or intending seller, he waits too long in either case. The client, detached from the scene and not expecting to get out either at the extreme

top or in at the very lowest, acts upon his own judgment irrespective of what France may be reported as whispering on the Ruhr, or New York flirting with in connection with the oil industry. The broker curses himself for being misled so often by this look of the market, and is too familiar with the request even to smile when a client asks him to watch the market, because he, the broker, must inevitably know what is going to happen. The Stock Exchange man does better, as a rule, for his clients with their own investments than he does with his own. In the matter of speculation, he probably loses quite as much as they do, if not more. The advantages of being on the spot are so correctly balanced by the handicaps that both may be reflected, to the observant eye, in the remarkably small number of Stock Exchange retirements which occur year by year on the part of men who have made sufficient to live on. This mysterious, misleading and invaluable "atmosphere" which plays so leading a part in the Stock Exchange markets, it is always desirable to catch, so far as it can be obtained from a study of conditions as reported in the papers. The speculator, more particularly, will give heed to the description of whether business is good, slack, patchy, or stagnant, while the investor himself is quite likely to pick up a useful hint or two that shall serve as a guide to him in his decision of the time when it is best for him to buy or to sell.

EUROPE SPRINKLED WITH DOLLARS

SIGNS like this are appearing on the wagons of express companies which make a business of transferring funds: "Money Sent to Europe in ACTUAL DOLLARS." Bankers returning from Europe express their amazement over the way in which our dollar is becoming the medium of exchange in European countries whose own currencies are debased or unstable. "The flood of one, two and five dollar bills into Germany" especially impress one traveler. How did this money go there? In an article in the New York *Times*, based on conversations with returning bankers, we read that the chief source is "remittances by foreign-born residents of this country to relatives in European countries." Hundreds of thousands of dollars leave this country every month through the mails, tho much of it finds its way back through trade channels. And then, "tourists also have carried much American money abroad, preferring to take advantage of steadily declining foreign exchange rates by purchasing marks or other denominations upon their arrival in Europe, rather than before leaving this country." Thirdly, large quantities of American currency are shipped abroad as payments in commercial transactions. The United States Treasury officials do not expect this unprecedented emigration of dollars to create any currency shortage here, for it is small compared to our total output. Some of our exports, too, like much of the cotton Germany and England have been buying, have been paid for in American dollars, thus partially offsetting the dollar exportation. An official of the





Front Seats in the theatre of the world

A FASCINATING place, the theatre of the world! Its program for one short week includes addresses by the President of the United States, four great concerts by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, a Sunday morning full musical church service with a sermon by one of the nation's greatest preachers, the ringside report, blow by blow, of a heavyweight boxing championship, and a bewildering array of music, educational talks, and last-minute news reports from all over the country.

Something over ten million people go to this theatre by radio every week—but they don't all sit in the front seats!

Up in the gallery sit the newcomers in radio, getting enough with their simple sets to make them wish for more. Nearer yet to the great stage sit the owners of more powerful receivers—and in the front seats, getting every word of the great national performance, clearly, distinctly, without the blur of a word or a note—sit the satisfied owners of De Forest Radiophones.

The proved supremacy of De Forest Radiophones is a natural thing. Remember that Dr. De Forest discovered the vacuum tube, without which there would be no present-day radio receiving or broadcasting. Every tube set made, no matter by what maker, rests on De Forest's discovery. Remember that De Forest did the first broadcasting in the world. Twenty-three years ago De Forest was the pioneer in radio—and De Forest is the pioneer in radio today.

The three-tube D-7-A Reflex Radiophone at $125.00 has external batteries; the four-tube D-10 Reflex Radiophone at $150.00 has a drawer of its cabinet for dry cells. Both operate long distances on indoor loop, with wet or dry cells, with headphones or loud speaker. (Prices plus approximately 6% for territories west of the Rockies.)

After you get through experimenting you will come to De Forest, so you might as well get the facts now.

Dr. Lee De Forest, discoverer of the 3-electrode vacuum tube, which makes all present-day radio possible. Below is the De Forest D-10 Reflex Radiophone.

FREE RADIO CATALOGS

for the asking, with prices and full details of De Forest sets, tubes, and parts. Drop us a postcard:

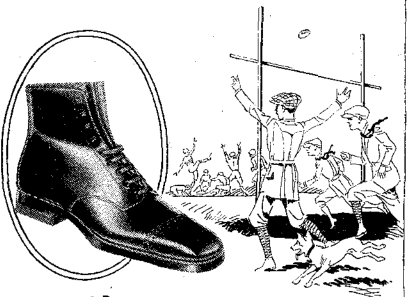
De Forest Radio Tel. & Tel. Co.
DEPT. L3, JERSEY CITY, N. J

If located west of Pennsylvania address

De Forest Radio Tel. & Tel. Co.
Western Sales Division
Dept. L3, 5680—12th St., Detroit, Mich.

DE FOREST
His Daddy's Choice

Quality that Endures
"In Shoes for Boys"



Smart
but durable

NO shoe will "stand the gaff" like an elk, so we built style around the best selected elk we could buy and finished it with a heavy oak sole and rubber heel. This sturdy, superdurable shoe will *sell itself* to *your* boy on sight. Fine workmanship and perfect *fitting* qualities are embodied throughout.

Ask your dealer for them by number:
S 277—Size 9 to 2, Brown (Little Boys)
S 271—Size 9 to 2, Brown (Little Boys)
S 385—Size 1 to 8, Brown (Big Boys)

DEALERS

Carried in stock for immediate delivery. Write for prices.

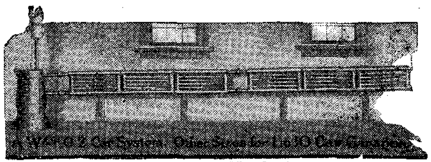
Write **today** for this little booklet showing the most popular Fall Styles. **Your** boy will be glad to get the many valuable "Hints on Football" which are included.

EXCELSIOR MEDAL SHOES
For Children. Little Boys. Big Boys and Young Men
"The Kind the Boys Want"
MANUFACTURED BY
THE EXCELSIOR SHOE CO.
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO
A Good Luck Coin With Every Pair

FASTEN IT WITH AN AJAX EYELET FASTENER

Binds paper, cardboard, leather, cloth
It saves time by punching the hole, feeding the eyelet and clinching it in one operation.
Order from your Stationer
MACHINE APPLIANCE CORP.
353 Jay Street Brooklyn, New York

DRIVE IN AND OUT OF A WARM GARAGE ALL WINTER



A little coal once a day—No drafts to regulate—Works without attention

Enjoy the same comfort that tens of thousands did with their WASCO Systems during the past long-drawn-out winter. Because of the patented automatic regulation, no matter how cold the night, your garage is always warm—your car, warm and dry, ready to start.

THE WASCO REGULATES ITSELF ALL WINTER WITHOUT ATTENTION

You only put on a little coal once a day. You DON'T touch the drafts. Our patented automatic regulator saves on coal and prevents costly freeze-ups. All cast iron hot water heaters and radiators. Shipped all built—any handy man sets it up. NOT connected to city water.

Write today for Catalog and price list
Some good territory open for live distributors
W. A. SCHLEIT MFG. COMPANY, INC.
345 Eastwood Station Syracuse, N. Y.

Prepare Now for Winter Driving
WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY-TO-SET-UP
Also used for heating Offices, Stores, Cottages

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

Continued

American Express Company, which is shipping actual dollars to Austria, Hungary, Latvia, Poland and Russia, is quoted in *The Times* as saying:

> A curious fact is that the different designs of notes have different values abroad. In some countries $5 Federal Reserve notes are valued highest because they are not in circulation to the same extent as bank-notes, silver certificates or greenbacks. In Russia it is so difficult to get smaller bills that remittances are accepted in multiples of $5 only, and paid with $5 bills. The dollars thus paid out find their way into general circulation, where some of them are available later for purchase to pay other remittances, the remainder finding their way into the hoards of thrifty persons.

BANKING "SUPPORT" FOR THE STOCK MARKET

BANKERS are accused of a good deal more interference in the stock market than they really are responsible for, writes one of our leading commentators on financial affairs. As the Stock Market has been in the doldrums of late, many rumors are afloat about banking "support" for the entire market or for individual shares. "The point is often made that big bankers are desirous of having a booming stock market in the fall of the year in order to create a more favorable background for the loaning of their funds." The idea is that "prosperity and bank activity go hand in hand and higher values make for more security on the money loaned thereon." And then, it is very commonly believed "that Wall Street bankers are ready at most times to create the appearance of a bull market where none exists or to support with their own money the prices of stocks which might otherwise be dragged down to price levels which do not represent their real value." After stating these beliefs Mr. W. S. Cousins goes on to challenge them as follows in his weekly business review:

> It goes without saying that much of the popular notion about Wall Street banking support of the stock market is pure fiction; especially in the relation as indicated above. Individual bankers have made vast fortunes by jumping into the market and purchasing stocks which by reason of the unwarranted attacks of professional operators, or the timidity or lack of resources of private investors, had to be thrown on the market at whatever price they would bring.
>
> Bankers have formed protective committees from time to time to protect certain stocks in which they were interested, but it is doubtful if their interest in the stock market has been sufficient to warrant them to match the resources of their institutions against those of professional operators or against economic trends which decree a lower level of prices for industrial stocks as a whole. The banking laws of the national and State systems would not permit of such uses of the deposits of the banks, even if their officers were desirous of carrying such a policy into effect.

THESE ARE JUNE DAYS
IN NASSAU, BAHAMAS

NASSAU is a British Colony with opportunities for delightful social life and outdoor sports that are duplicated in perhaps no other spot in the world. Excellent tennis courts, two golf courses, wonderful still water and surf bathing, fine fishing and glorious sailing.

Here each day is as perfect as a northern June, never too hot nor too cold, with sudden changes unknown.

This beautiful winter playland is only 60 hours from New York by the express oil-burning Munson Steamers Munargo and Munamar. A wonderful sea voyage through the placid waters of the gulf stream.

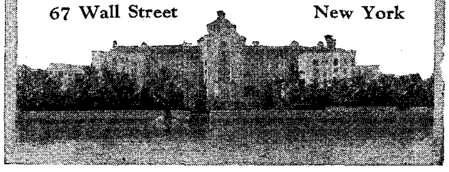
No passports are required

Plan now to be in Nassau when the winter season opens with all its gaiety on December 24th.

The New Colonial Hotel

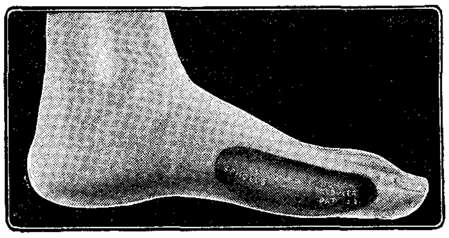
at Nassau, one of the most palatial and modern in the South, opening January 7th, offers luxurious accommodations to all visiting this romantic isle of perpetual June. New York Booking Office, 2 West 45th Street.

For Steamer Reservations
MUNSON STEAMSHIP LINES
67 Wall Street New York



"Don't-Snore"
Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gr. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING--Price $1.00--STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
Always returnable. Sent any reliable person on approval.
SIMPLE DEVICE CO., WASHINGTON, D. C., Box 1826-L

RELIEVE HEAD COLDS
and choked air-passages.
Rub nose inside and out
with antiseptic, healing
Mentholatum
Write for free sample
Mentholatum Co., Buffalo, N. Y., Wichita, Kans.



BUNIONS
can be relieved and reduced

There's no need to suffer the torture of tender, aching bunions and enlarged toe joints or the annoyance of bulging, unsightly shoes. Nearly 100,000 bunion sufferers get relief from this pain and deformity every year through the use of Dr. Scholl's Bunion Reducer.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

October 24.—The German Government requests the Reparations Commission to examine Germany's resources and capacity to pay reparations.

Twelve Separatists are killed and fifty wounded at Crefeld, Germany, when the Separatist organization occupies the city. The Separatists are now reported in nominal possession of about one-fourth of the territories under foreign occupation.

Moro tribes in the Philippines revolt in the district between Lanao and Cotabato, and massacre ten constabulary soldiers and three teachers.

October 25.—Four Blue Police resist and are killed by Belgian troops at Aix-la-Chapelle when they attempt to capture the Separatist stronghold. Violent skirmishes between the Separatists and Nationalists occur in the northern section of the Rhineland republican front.

In a public address Prime Minister Baldwin warns Premier Poincaré to think thrice before he refuses the invitation extended by the British Government to the Allies to accept American participation in a conference for settlement of the reparations question.

The Nobel prize for medicine in 1923 is awarded to Dr. F. G. Banting and Dr. J. J. R. MacLeod, of Toronto, Canada, for their discovery of insulin, says a dispatch from Stockholm.

October 26.—France, Italy and Belgium accept the British invitation to enter into a conference on the reparations question in which American advisers will participate.

The British Government accepts in principle Secretary Hughes's proposal for a twelve-mile limit in American waters for suppressing rum-smuggling.

The Earl of Athlone is appointed Governor-General of South Africa in succession to Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Violent riots of the hungry and unemployed occur in Essen, and seven people are killed when they storm the Krupp works.

October 27.—The German Federal Government sends an ultimatum to the Government of Saxony, demanding the immediate retirement of Dr. Zeigner's Socialistic-Communistic Government, and simultaneously demands of the Bavarian Government the restoration of the Federal Government's military authority within that State.

The British Government, it is reported, will view with disapproval any attempt to set up an independent government by the Separatists in the area occupied by British troops. Fourteen organizations in Aix-la-Chapelle address a protest to the League of Nations against the régime established there by the Rhineland Separatists under Leo Deckers.

October 28.—France has reached the limit of concessions, says Premier Poincaré, and the proposed committee of Allied experts will have no authority to scale down German reparations payments.

The German Government places Saxony under dictatorship and dissolves the Saxon Government, following its rejection of the Federal Government's

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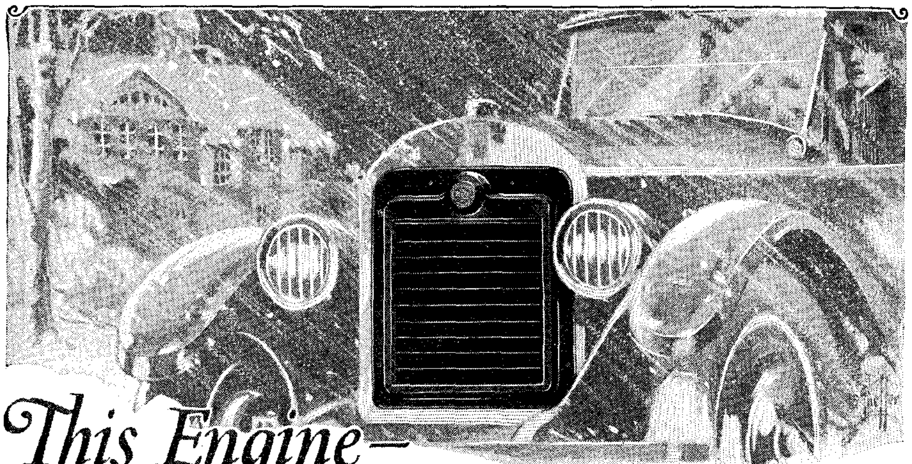

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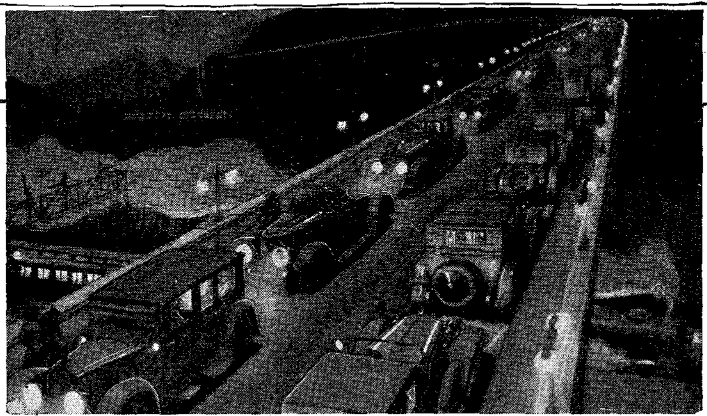

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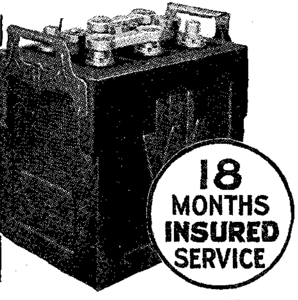


WESTINGHOUSE
BATTERIES

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

demand for the resignations of Premier Zeigner's cabinet.

October 29.—The German Federal Government sends military reenforcements to Saxony and Thuringia, while Bavarian monarchist forces concentrate on the Bavarian frontier to prevent invasion by national troops.

The National Assembly at Angora votes the establishment of the Turkish Republic, and Mustafa Kemal Pasha is unanimously elected President.

October 30.—Former Prime Minister Andrew Bonar Law dies at his home in London, from an illness which some months ago forced him to resign from office. Born in New Brunswick, Canada, on September 16, 1858, he was the first colonial-born Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

The British Government accepts Premier Poincaré's terms for the reparations conference suggested by Secretary Hughes. The terms are that France will not agree to any reduction of the German debt and that the committee of experts shall be appointed by the Reparations Commission.

The Argentine Chamber of Deputies votes an appropriation of 108,000,000 gold pesos for military expenditures, and adopts a resolution requesting the Government to negotiate with Brazil for a military balance.

DOMESTIC

October 24.—The Oklahoma State Supreme Court declares Governor J. C. Walton suspended from office and M. E. Trapp, Lieutenant-Governor, installed as Governor, on an appeal from the State Senate against an order restraining Mr. Trapp from taking office.

Ku Klux Klan members from five Southwestern States hold a rally at the Texas State Fair at Dallas, and hear the pronouncement of Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans that Catholics, Jews and negroes are "unassimilable."

October 25.—J. C. Walton is again defeated when the Oklahoma State Supreme Court rules against a demurrer to the order restraining him from interfering with M. E. Trapp as Governor of the State.

The United States is still willing to participate in a conference on the German reparations question, it is disclosed in correspondence between Secretary Hughes and Lord Curzon, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, just made public. It is conditioned that Germany's ability to pay be considered, that the conference be purely advisory, and that the question of interallied debts be considered separately from the reparations question.

October 26.—Frank B. Kellogg, formerly United States Senator from Minnesota, is announced to be the selection of President Coolidge as American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, to succeed Colonel George Harvey, whose resignation was recently accepted.

The impeachment trial of J. C. Walton, suspended Governor of Oklahoma, is set by the State Senate for November 1. Speaker W. D. McBee of the House appoints a committee to investigate the Ku Klux Klan.

Charles Proteus Steinmetz, renowned as one of the world's greatest mathematicians and electricians, dies suddenly at his home in Schenectady, New York. He was born in Breslau, Germany, on April 9, 1865, and immigrated to this country when a young man.

October 27.—Roosevelt House, the restored birthplace of President Roosevelt in New York, is formally dedicated by the Women's Roosevelt Memorial Association as a shrine of American patriotism.

October 28.—The United States submarine *0-5* collides with a merchant ship in Limon Bay, Canal Zone, and sinks with five men.

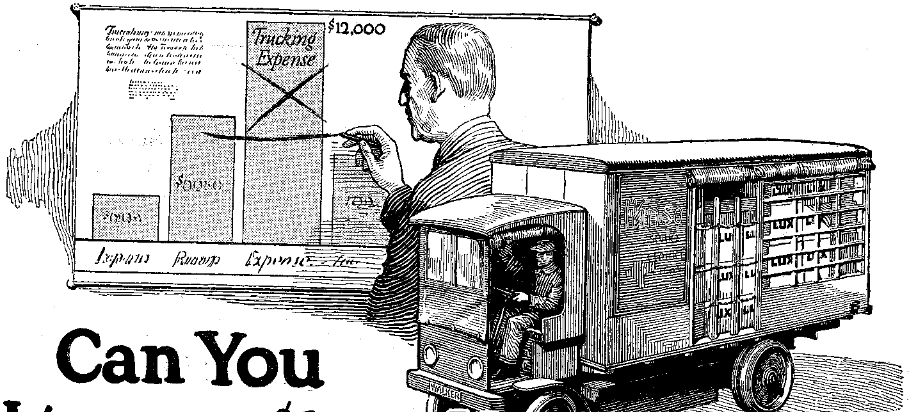
October 29.—The *0-5* is raised and two men are rescued from the hulk. No trace is found of the three other men believed to have gone down with her.

October 30.—President Coolidge is reported to have been advised that the proposal to give British vessels the right to bring liquor under seal into American ports in exchange for a twelve-mile limit for rum seizures can be concluded through a treaty and without any modification of legislation.

MANY HORSE-POWER FROM ONE HORSE

THAT a horse may develop as much as 21 horse-power in an emergency has been demonstrated in a series of experiments conducted at Ames, Iowa, by the Horse Association of America with a testing apparatus invented by E. V. Collins of the engineering department of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at that place. The object was to find out just how much a horse or a mule can pull. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

> The tests showed a team of good horses can exert a tractive pull of 2,000 pounds, or enough to lift a ton vertically. Such pulls as these are not needed on ordinary roads. It was shown that on a concrete road surface the amount of pull required to start a farm wagon weighing with its load more than 7,700 pounds, was only 125 pounds. The influence of the road surface was demonstrated by additional experiments which showed that to start the same load on a good brick road required a pull of 200 pounds, while 300 pounds were required on an asphalt surface, and 520 pounds on a good dirt and cinder surface. In other words, the same team can pull four times as much on a concrete road as it can on the best surfaced dirt road. The new tests emphasized the value of breeding and of training in horses, and have opened up new possibilities, their inventor says, in the direction of scientific measurement of performance of differing breeds and individuals. While the value of weight in draft animals was again demonstrated, a surprizing result of the tests was that gameness counted almost as much. A little broncho team, weighing 455 pounds less than its competitors, pulled larger loads in proportion to weight than any other team entered in the tests in any class. More extended tests will be made next year. The apparatus consists essentially of suspended weights attached to a wagon-like vehicle in such a manner that it can not be started until the weights have been lifted. As soon as the horses exert enough power to raise the weights the wheels are unlocked.



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What Makes Us Laugh?

EVER since man first appeared on earth he has been indulging in a variety of strange and startling noises which for want of a better name we call Laughter. Many learned men, from Plato to Max Eastman, have tried to analyze Laughter and explain its cause. What makes us laugh? Whence come those plangent vocalisms by which man is distinguished from the rest of the animals?

In the November INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW this absorbing topic is discussed in all its aspects. "The Chase of the Cosmic Comic" by John E. Rosser will be of deep interest to any one who has ever laughed.

Followers of George Moore will be interested in James Branch Cabell's trenchant estimate of this much discussed writer in his review of the new Carra Edition of Moore's collected work . . . Papini, it is discovered, has been busily at work on a new kind of dictionary which he says "is not of the encyclopedic or historical type, and aims to attack the slippery ramparts of modern scientific, philosophic and social bestiality." The first two volumes of this characteristically Papinian excursion have been published in Italy and are reviewed by Lloyd Morris in the November INTERNATIONAL BOOK REVIEW . . . And Charles de Kay discusses Professor J. C. Van Dyke's much talked of attack on the Rembrandt paintings.

In this issue Alexander Black writes on the art of May Sinclair and Galsworthy as exemplified in their latest books . . . John Farrar contributes an article on Robert Frost and his work, and Louise Closser Hale reviews three recent books on the theater.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"T. C.," New York City—Etymologists do not agree as to the origin of *kidnap* and *kidnaper*, but etymology is often speculation. Etymologists usually have pet theories. For instance, H. Fox Talbot in his "English Etymologies," p. 239, tells us that *kidnapper* is derived from the German *kind*, a child, and Swedish *nappa*, to catch. This verb, he states, is related to our verb "to snap" or *snap up*. But others trace the word from the Anglo-Saxon *cild*, child, and *knaeppung*, sleeping, claiming that the practise of *kidnaping* arose from the taking of children while asleep.

Funk & Wagnalls *New Standard Dictionary* derives *kidnap* from Icelandic *kidh*, a kid, and *nap* a variant of *nab*, from Swedish *nappa*, to grasp.

Ogilvie and Annandale trace the word from English slang *kid*, a child, and *nap*, for *nab*, to steal. Yet they give *kid* as Danish and Swedish for child, and therefore, not slang.

John Thomson in "Etymons of English Words" gives *kidnap* as from the Teutonic and Belgic. Skinner says *kid* is from the Danish and *nap* from the Anglo-Saxon *nappian*.

Minsheu that *kid* is from the Hebrew *gheddi* and *nappe* from the Teutonic *nippen*.

"A. T. D.," Perth Amboy, N. J.—The Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution is worded as follows:

"1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualification requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

"2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

"3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to effect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution."

"C. B.," New Orleans, La.—Your question concerning the Mouse-trap quotation is best answered as follows: Emerson wrote: "If a man can make better chairs or knives, crucibles, or church organs than anybody else, you will find a broad, hard-beaten road to his house, though it be in the woods." Hubbard wrote: "If a man write a better book, preach a better sermon, or make a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door."

The subject was fully discussed in "The Digest" for May 15, 1915.

"A. S.," New York City—The exact origin of the name "Jolly Roger" as applied to the flag of piracy will probably never be known.

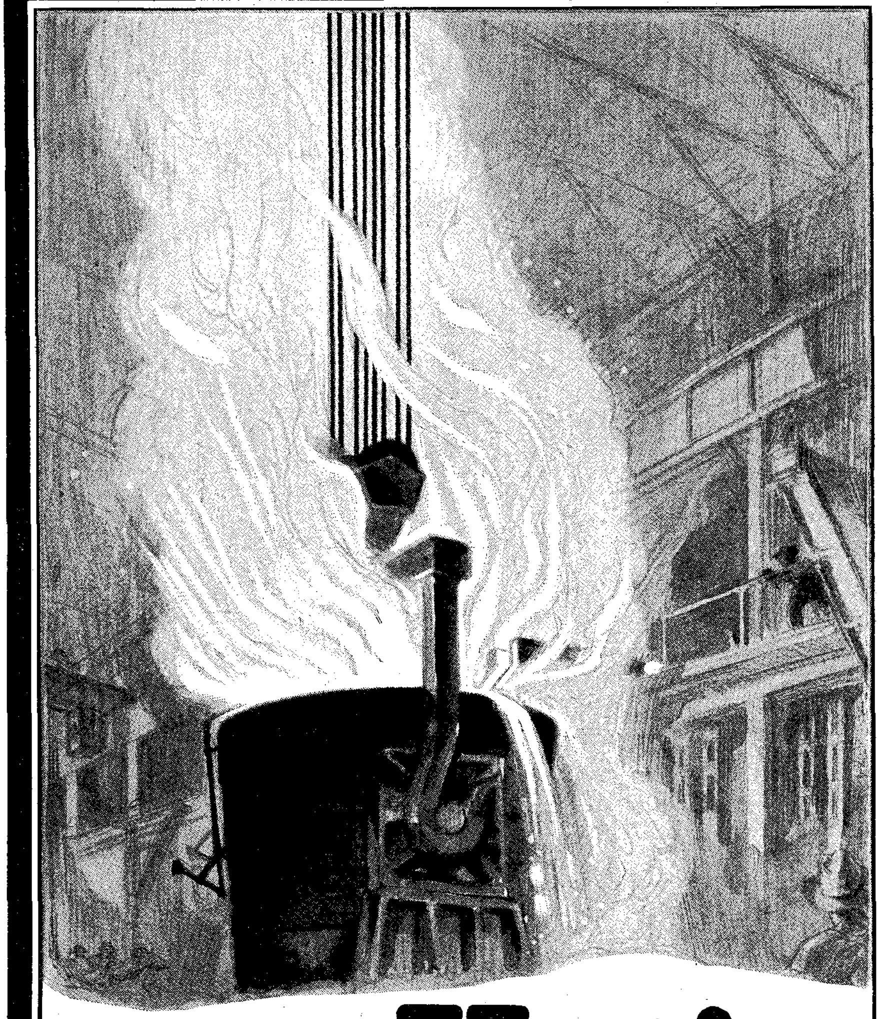
The word *roger* in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was synonymous with *rogue*, both being derived from the elder spelling *roge;* and meant, as it does to-day, a vagabond, rascal, trickster, thief, etc., and was, therefore, synonymous with *pirate*.

The word *Rover*, which is sometimes used in place of *Roger* as the name of the pirate's flag, had the same root as the word *robber*, and a similar meaning to *roger*, except that it applied more specifically to wandering rascals.

The adjective *jolly* may have been prefixed:

(1) In its present sense of merry, jovial, joyous, as an ironical term; (2) in the sense of *small*, as a jolly-boat is a small ship's boat, the origin of *jolly* in this sense being uncertain; and (3) as a synonym for *nautical* or *marine*, in the same way that a Royal Marine was called a *Jolly*.

"Jolly Roger" once applied to the vessel would certainly sooner or later be applied to its ensign.



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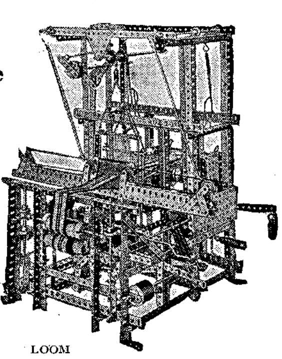

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Word to the Wise.—An old flame makes things hot for many a man.—*The Lyre.*

The Remedy—HE—"This cold weather chills me to the bone."

SHE—"You should get a heavier hat."—*The Lyre.*

Bribery in the Pantry.—GRACE—"Oh! Stealing jam! I'm going to tell mama!"

FREDDY—"Wouldn't you rather have some jam?"—*Delineator.*

One-Sided Town.—"What town is this?"

"I don't see no town."

"You're looking out the wrong side of the car."—*Stanford Chaparral.*

The Shining Exception.—"Did any of your family ever make a brilliant marriage?"

"Only my wife."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

Keeping to the Point.—PORTER—"This train goes to Buffalo and points east."

OLD LADY—"Well, I want a train that gets to Syracuse and I don't care which way it points."—*Dry Goods Economist.*

Evening Up.—HE—"Is she progressive or conservative?"

SHE—"I don't know. She wears a last year's hat, drives a this year's car, and lives on next year's income."—*Modern Grocer (Chicago).*

Serve Them Right.—MINISTER'S WIFE—"Wake up! There are burglars in the house."

MINISTER—"Well, what of it? Let them find out their mistake themselves."—*College of the Pacific Weekly.*

The Way He Looked.—"There's a man outside, sir, that wants to see you about a bill you owe him. He wouldn't give his name."

"What does he look like?"

"Well, he looks like you'd better pay it."—*Life (New York).*

Safety First.—It was on the old campground. "Pass de hat," suggested Bruddah Wheatly. But the parson raised his hand. "No, sah," he shouted, "dere'll be no hat about it. Pass a tin box wid a chain to it. De last time a hat was passed around heah, it nevah came back, and I had to go home bareheaded."—*Chicago News.*

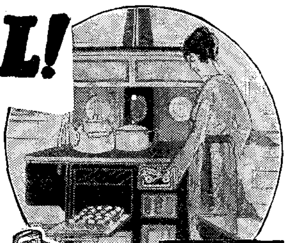
Big Business.—A real estate man was plainly worried, and his wife asked him to tell her about the deal. It seems that he had it fixt up to sell a man a loft building, a marble yard, with dock privileges, a factory site, and a summer-garden, and to take in part payment a block of frame tenements, a small subdivision, an abandoned lime kiln and a farm.

"He assumes a $20,000 mortgage on the loft building," explained the real estate man, "and I take over a second mortgage on the subdivision. Get me!"

"I guess I get you," responded his wife. "But what is the hitch about?"

"Well, I want four dollars in cash."—*Pittsburgh Sun.*

DON'T BURN COAL!



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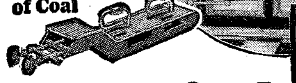
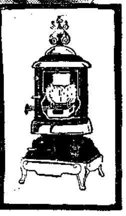




New Kind of Heat

Don't burn expensive dirty coal and wood! A new fuel has been discovered which gives three times the heat of coal. No more ashes, no more smoke, soot and coal dust—no getting up on cold mornings to build fires—no heavy scuttles to carry—no worrying about coal strikes and shortages. This new fuel cuts housework in half—curtains, rugs and clothes stay clean much longer.

Fits Any Stove or Furnace

The Oliver Oil-Gas Burner burns 95% air and only 5% oil, the cheapest fuel there is. Cheap, simple, fool proof and absolutely safe. 16 models to fit any furnace, range or stove. Over 150,000 in use.

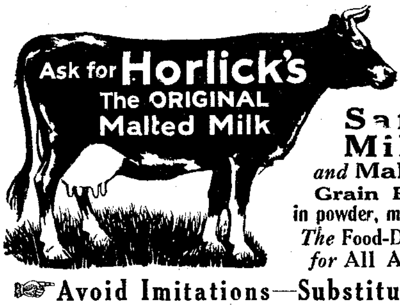
AGENTS! Oliver agents make big money—$500.00 and more a month—big season now on—real co-operation. Write now for exclusive territory and FREE Sample Case Offer.

Low Introductory Price

Send today for FREE book, "New Kind of Heat" and details of Low Introductory Offer now being made. No obligation.

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER

OLIVER OIL-GAS BURNER CO. 2084-K Oliver Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



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and Malt Grain Ext.
in powder, makes
The Food-Drink
for All Ages

☞Avoid Imitations—Substitutes

A good old Friend

Remember the good old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma used to pin around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It did the work, but my how it burned and blistered!

Musterole breaks up colds in a hurry, but it does its work more gently—without the blister. Rubbed over the throat or chest, it penetrates the skin with a tingling warmth that brings relief at once.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it is a clean, white ointment good for all the little household ills.

Keep the little white jar of Musterole on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

To Mothers: Musterole is now made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

All Arranged.—She—"Oh, I wish the Lord had made me a man!"

He (bashfully)—"He did. I'm the man."—*Punch Bowl.*

How Is Your Spiritual Carbon?—Knocking, in an individual, is just as much evidence of lack of power as it is in an automobile.—*The Lyre.*

All Jones's Fault.—Prof.—"This is the third time you've looked on Jones's paper."

Stude—"Yes, sir, he doesn't write very plainly."—*Boston Beanpot.*

Chinese Repairs.—Lee Mun fixee chair very fine, cane seat anything; come and get, bring back very quick. 1337 Park Street.—*Alameda (Cal.) Times-Star.*

Going Down!—A magazine writer tells us that a dog fills an empty space in a man's life.

This is especially true of the hot dog.—*The Lyre.*

Serious.—"Your wife is looking well!"

"Yes. Just fancy. When I took her to the sanatorium she was so bad that I wouldn't risk buying a return ticket!"—*Sondags Nisse (Stockholm).*

Reason Enough.—"Why do people cry at weddings?"

"Well, I imagine those who have been married themselves start it, and the others join in."—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

A Clear Case.—Stage Hand—"Did you say you wanted a window or a widow?"

Show Manager—"I said window, but they're both much alike. When I get near either of them I always look out."—*Japan Advertiser.*

More and More and More.—"When Jack and I are married, I'm going to have three servants."

"You will probably have twenty-three, my dear—but not all at once."—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

We Never Thought of That.—Mother—"There, now, I've read you the whole story of the ark and you must go to sleep."

Tommy—"But what would have happened if Noah had sent out a sea-gull?"—*The Humorist (London).*

These Foolish Days.—"This song about bananas makes me sick," said the Foolish Old Gentleman. "In my day we had songs like 'Ta Ra Ra Boom De Ay' and 'Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow,' that had some sense to 'em."—*New York World.*

Not Him!—Shop Foreman—"You ain't one of them blokes wot drops their tools and scoots as soon as knock-off blows, are you?"

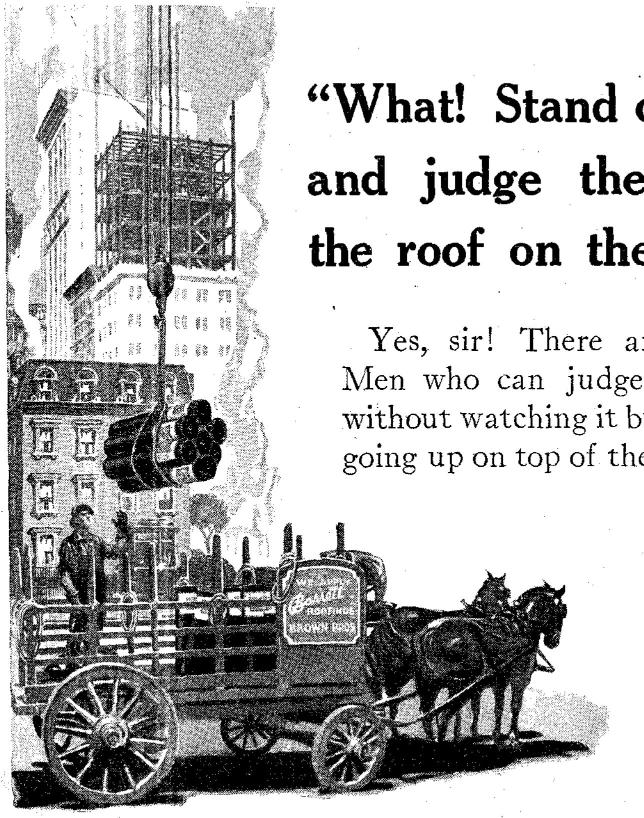
Lily White—"Not me. Why, I often have to wait five minutes after I put me tools away before the whistle goes."—*The Sydney Bulletin.*

A Case in the Short Circuit Court.—A chap was arrested for assault and battery and brought before the judge.

Judge (to prisoner)—"What is your name, your occupation and what are you charged with?"

Prisoner—"My name is Sparks, I am an electrician, and I am charged with battery."

Judge—"Officer, put this guy in a dry cell."—*The Inland Merchant.*



"What! Stand on the street and judge the quality of the roof on the building?"

Yes, sir! There are men who can. Men who can judge a building's roof without watching it built—without even going up on top of the building to see it!

There are thousands of such men—architects, engineers, contractors—able to do that very thing. For instance—

A WELL-KNOWN architect was watching a big construction job in Chicago. Several barrels, labeled Barrett Specification Pitch, stood along the curb. A truck clattered up. The architect's eyes noted the load—rolls of roofing felt—and came to rest on the label which read Barrett Specification Felt.

"Right there I knew volumes about that building's roof—the roof being laid 300 feet above the street level," he said. "I knew that they were laying a roof of Barrett Specification Pitch and Felt—materials universally recognized as the most lasting. I knew that if they laid that roof according to The Barrett Specification that the owner would receive a Surety Bond guaranteeing him against repair or maintenance expense for twenty years—that his roof would take the base rate of insurance."

All this just from a *label.*

In the construction of a Barrett Specification Roof nothing is left to chance. The materials—Barrett Specification Pitch and Felt—are manufactured under supervision so painstaking that it insures uniformly high quality. The roof is laid by a dependable roofer. During construction, the work is inspected by a Barrett technical man. And, as a final check (before the heavy wearing surface of gravel or slag is applied over the pitch and felt) the roof is subjected to a final rigid examination by a Barrett technical man, to make sure that The Barrett Specification was followed in every detail.

Because experience has proved that Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs far outlast the guaranteed period we are able to bond them against all repair expense for 20 years.

But whether your roof is constructed according to The Barrett Specification or whether it is a roof built to your own specification—

Whether it is on an old building or on a new one—

Experience has shown that it pays to see that the felt used and the pitch used are both labeled Barrett.

Facts First—

Whether it's a steep-roofed or flat-roofed building

You can get Barrett quality in your roof no matter what kind of a building you are planning to cover. Get the facts about roofing before you buy.

For flat (or nearly flat) roofed buildings: A wide line of Barrett Built-up Roofs of which the Barrett Specification Roof is the leader. *Write for interesting and valuable literature which describes Barrett Built-up Roofs.*

For all steep-roofed buildings: A complete line of ready roofings. Four types of shingles—durable, fire-resistant, surfaced with everlasting mineral in red, green or blue-black. A variety of roll roofings—plain-surfaced and mineral surfaced.

Send for valuable literature describing these Barrett Ready Roofings in detail.

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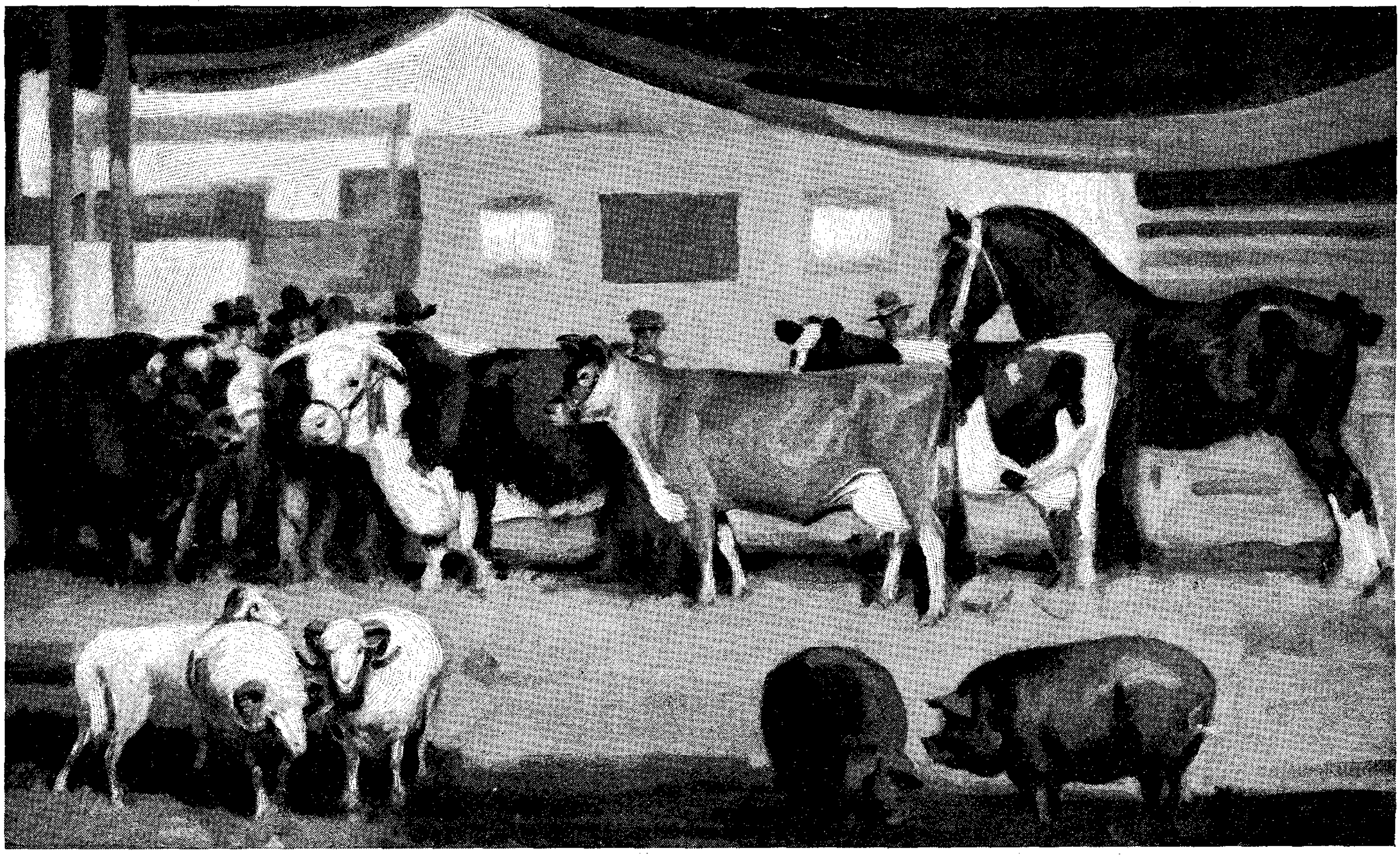


THE HOME OF THE PUREBRED

PLAINS where ranged vast herds of shaggy buffalo. Mountain valleys where the wild sheep grazed. Forest glades where deer found pasturage. Such—scarce more than a lifetime back—was the Pacific Northwest!

Rich pastures, clear streams and a kindly climate made this region ever a Land of Plenty for Nature's creatures.

Today the same natural advantages have made it a dairy land and livestock land supreme. Within a few short decades it has swept ahead to world pre-eminence.

* * *

Conditions, indeed almost ideal, favor the stockman and dairyman in the Pacific Northwest—climate, elevation, water, minerals and a wonderful abundance and variety of foods for all seasons of the year.

In the livestock industry these factors have contributed greatly to an exceptionally sturdy, high-producing stock and to a progress in purebred development that has made the region famous.

In dairying the same favorable conditions have put the industry on a plane second to none. The cows of this dairyland lead the world in average production.

It is significant that America's largest livestock show is now the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, held every year at Portland, Ore., exhibiting the stock of Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming; also of several other states and British Columbia.

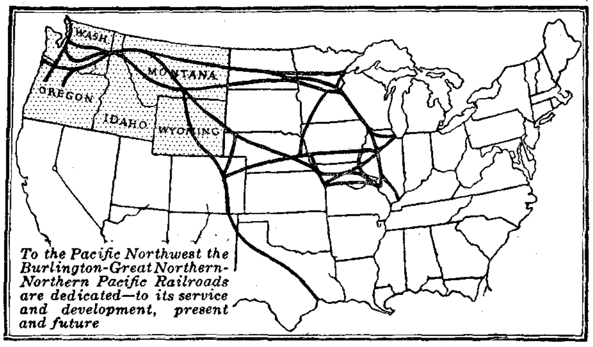
* * *

Opportunities for stock raising are many and varied. They include specialization in beef cattle on large ranges; the breeding of purebred stock; the raising of stock in connection with diversified farming. They are found in the raising of beef, sheep, swine, horses, poultry.

As for dairying—no other region in the United States, it may be confidently stated, offers such rich opportunities. From Montana and Wyoming to the coast, the call and the opportunity is for more farmers to keep small herds, more farmers to specialize in dairying, more farmers to raise purebred stock.

Local and outside markets are growing. An effective, successful machinery for marketing, manufacture, and distribution is well established. Land of all kinds suitable for dairying and all kinds of stock raising—improved and unimproved, irrigated and unirrigated—is plentiful.

If you are engaged in, or wish to engage in, dairying or any type of stock raising, *investigate the Pacific Northwest.* Visit it if possible. Let us put you in touch with reliable sources of information.



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